

Recreation





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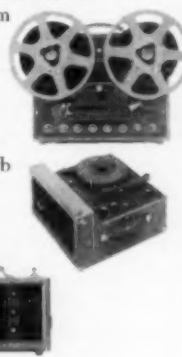
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Affiliate membership in the National Recreation Association is open to all nonprofit private and public organizations whose function is wholly or primarily the provision or promotion of recreation services or which include recreation as an important part of their total program and whose cooperation in the work of the Association would, in the opinion of the Association's Board of Directors, further the ends of the national recreation movement.

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The continuation of the work of the National Recreation Association from year to year is made possible by the splendid cooperation of several hundred volunteer sponsors throughout the country, and the generous contributions of thousands of supporters of this movement to bring health, happiness and creative living to the boys and girls and the men and women of America. If you would like to join in the support of this movement, you may send your contribution direct to the Association.

The National Recreation Association is a nationwide, nonprofit, nonpolitical and nonsectarian civic organization, established in 1906 and supported by voluntary contributions, and dedicated to the service of all recreation executives, leaders and agen-

cies, public and private, to the end that every child in America shall have a place to play in safety and that every person in America, young and old, shall have an opportunity for the best and most satisfying use of his expanding leisure time.

For further information regarding the Association's services and membership, please write to the Executive Director, National Recreation Association, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, New York.



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No. 10

On the Cover

"And the whole world sent back the song which now the angels sing": A Very Merry Christmas to All. We received such a widespread response to our cover of last December that we asked RECREATION Magazine artist Don Smith to capture some of the same happy spirit for us this year.

Next Month

Are you ready for the challenge of the Sixties? Our January issue will carry statements from leaders in labor, business, industry, and the three major faiths, voicing what they expect from the recreation profession in the next decade. There will be a discussion of the curriculum strategy necessary to produce the kind of leaders that recreation, in all its many aspects and phases, needs. The story of Houston, Texas—past, present, and future—will epitomize the phenomenal growth of municipal recreation, not only in the Southwest, but across the nation. Dr. Howard Conant has prepared an article on creative art teaching in recreation and takes a stand with which you may agree or disagree wholeheartedly and fervently.

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Page 414, Paul E. Barbian, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1959 Kodak High School Photo Contest winner; 417, Jack Chinn, Oakland, California; 422, (right) Al Gubernat, Plainfield, New Jersey; 437, (top) Warbeck Studios, Griffin, Georgia.

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Recreation*

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5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: (This information is required daily, weekly, semi-weekly, and triweekly newspapers only.)

Ralph C. Morris, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2nd day of September, 1959.

Emily H. Stark, notary public, State of New York. No. 41-3813275. Queens County. Term expires March 30, 1961.

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JANE ADDAMS

September 6, 1860

to

May 21, 1935

Virginia Musselman

Editorial

If any of our readers use the suggestions for a program, as mentioned here, be sure to let us know. Further program ideas can be obtained from the Jane Addams Centennial—1960 Headquarters, 2006 Walnut Street, Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania, or from National Federation of Settlements and Neighborhood Centers, 226 West 47th Street, New York 36.

THE YEAR OF 1960 will be the centennial of the birth of Jane Addams, founder of Hull House in Chicago, champion of the poor, pioneer in the health, welfare, and social work field, instigator of child-labor legislation, a founder of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and one of the three women to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

Agencies and organizations of labor, social work, and child welfare will combine forces to pay tribute, on local and national levels, to the contribution that Jane Addams gave so freely and gladly in social betterment, equality of races, justice in government and peace. Jane Addams was not concerned, however, only with peace and bread. She had a constant awareness of beauty, a devout belief in the importance of play, and her fame on the political scene sometimes obscures her efforts to make art, culture, and all other forms of recreation available to everyone.

The recreation movement owes her a great deal. She was one of the original founders of the National Recreation Association and served as a vice-president of its first executive board. At its first national Congress in Chicago in 1907, she was on the program, and her speech was on "Recreation and Social Morality." She opened the first "independent" playground in Chicago, in a vacant lot adjoining Hull House, equipping it with swings, seesaws, giant slides, and sand bins.

Hull House opened its doors in September, 1889. Less than two weeks later "reading parties" for factory girls were started. That first Christmas, at the children's Christmas party, little girls turned away and would not accept candy. Noticing this, she found that these children were working fourteen hours a day in a candy factory. A children's party thus sparked her long fight for child-labor laws. That first New Year, Hull House gave an "old settlers'" party for old people, one of the first, if not the first golden-age club.

The very first building erected at Hull House contained an art gallery, well-lighted for day and night use. Art, music, dance, and drama groups for children and adults were among the first activities in her priority of importance. She understood from the beginning that education, recreation, and social work were all interrelated, that they were interdependent.

In 1960, public recreation departments may be asked by social agencies to join in community celebrations honoring Jane Addams. They should not wait to be asked, however, but should make plans for their *own* celebrations. Festivals, pageants, play days, music and dance programs, plays, discussion groups, art exhibits, hobby shows are only a few of the special events suitable to present "in honor of Jane Addams." Plan ahead.

And what more fitting memorial could be devised than the dedication of a new playground, a new park, rose garden, children's theater, music shell, or other recreation area or facility to Jane Addams, who knew that "progress is not automatic; the world grows better because people wish that it should and take the right steps to make it better"? #

MISS MUSSELMAN is director, National Recreation Association Program Service.



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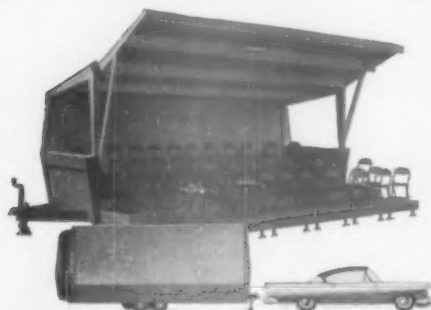
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LETTERS

How to Use Snow Fences

Sirs:

We, in Red Bank, would commend you for the excellent article carried in the November 1959 issue, "Art Comes to Main Street." The story was complete in detail, and we hope it will assist other communities in planning such an event.

However, for the benefit of all readers interested in such an affair, we must point out a slight error in the article concerning the use of snow fencing. Rather than say, "Do not use snow fencing," we say, "It is excellent for the purpose when properly erected." It can be attached (by wire) to parking meters, lamp posts, signs, and even frames built for the purpose, as shown in the pictures accompanying the article. (In this case the frames were nailed to the street with four-inch spikes.) Snow fencing, when properly strengthened at correct intervals (ten to fifteen feet) is entirely suitable for hanging even the larger paintings. It is also very versatile and can be erected in many shapes and forms to provide an interesting Parisian display.

We are currently planning next year's Festival of Art and our plans include the same use of snow fencing as before.

RAYMOND G. MCCARTNEY, Director,
Parks and Recreation Committee,
Red Bank, New Jersey.

Useful Pertinent Facts

Sirs:

I am program chairman for our local Rotary Club and at the last meeting had the honor of introducing our recreation director, William Houtz. Before the meeting I went through your magazine and received many pertinent facts I could use in the introduction of the program.

KEN CHANDLER, Oconomowoc, Wisconsin.

Kudos

Sirs:

... I did want to tell you how much I enjoyed both the guest editorial by C. Frank Brockman and the article by Karla V. Parker, which appeared in the October issue of RECREATION.

I think whoever thought of the idea of relating articles to the Congress deserves an extra bit of praise for creative thinking. Also, your printer should be complimented for the excellent printing job he does on your magazine, especially the obvious care he takes with your many types of illustrations.

HENRY J. MCFARLAND, Director,
New York State Department of Civil Service,
Albany 1, New York.

The Congress Letters

• Since December is the month in which we report on the National Recreation Congress to our readers, we thought it might interest you to read some of the comments on the Congress received by the National Recreation Association. Most were favorable; a few contained some minor criticisms and offered suggestions on how the author felt some of the problems might be overcome. Each letter is, in some way, a representative sample of many other letters received here.—Ed.

Sirs:

This being the first time that the Extension Workers in Recreation had had a meeting approved, we felt that the climate and arrangements for this conference would be a real contributing factor, and they most certainly were. Again, we wish to express our sincere thanks to you, the National Recreation Association, and the American Recreation Society for all that was done to make this first meeting a success.

ARDEN PETERSON, *Recreation Specialist, 4-H Club Program.*

Sirs:

I found the sessions that I attended to be inspiring and most helpful. I especially enjoyed the National Institute in Recreation Administration. The Institute proved most helpful to me in terms of the work that I am now doing for our Monroe County Board of Supervisors with their county park and recreation study.

FRANCIS DONNON, *Secretary, Recreation-Character Building Division, Council of Social Agencies of Rochester and Monroe County, Rochester 4, N. Y.*

Sirs:

My sincere thanks for the excellent conference in Chicago. . . . It was one of the finest I have ever attended (in spite of the hotel accommodations). The profession owes you a vote of thanks for your excellent leadership and for your fine efforts on our behalf.

SAL J. PREZIOSO, *Superintendent of Recreation, Westchester Recreation Commission, White Plains, New York.*

Sirs:

We are very pleased with the results of the 41st Congress. The displays were the best I've ever seen. The sessions were lively.

If I may, I would like to make a suggestion—maybe it's already been

(Continued on Page 423)



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Things You Should Know . .

► **THE SIXTH WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH** will convene next March. President Eisenhower issued the call for it nearly two years ago and set in motion a vast machinery, representative of all components of our society. On the threshold of a new decade, the seven thousand participants will consider the problems of youth brought about by the vast social changes of the past ten years. Through the outstanding leadership of Mrs. Rollin Brown, chairman of the conference, recreation will be one of the most important matters considered in the planning necessary to meet the challenge of these changes.

The National Recreation Association, at the request of the conference director, is reviewing all reports submitted to the conference by states and by organizations concerned, and is preparing materials on recreation to be presented at the meeting and/or to be published thereafter by the conference. A fourteen-page report has already been submitted. NRA's executive director, Joseph Prendergast has been invited to prepare a study paper for the workshops on "The Use of Leisure Time by Children and Youth," and the Association has been asked to nominate four persons to represent it at the conference. The Association was also asked to recommend NRA service associates for invitation to the conference.

► **THE 1961 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON THE AGING:** An invitation to serve as chairman of the conference's Planning Committee on Free-Time Activities—Recreation, Voluntary Services, Citizenship Participation—was accepted by Joseph Prendergast last July. The Association has been asked to prepare the situation paper on Free-Time Activities for the conference. In the meantime the Association has recommended 115 of its service associates for invitation to the conference.

► **THE CONFLICT IN DATES** between the 1960 conference of the American Institute of Park Executives, in Long Beach, California, and the 42nd National Rec-

reation Congress, in Washington, D. C., has been resolved. Previously both were going to take place during the same week. Executive secretary Alfred LaGasse has informed us that the AIPE Conference will now take place September 11-15, 1960; our Congress from September 26 to 30.

► **A NEW, FOUR-YEAR, TWO-THOUSAND-DOLLAR AMF—W. J. VOIT YOUTH FITNESS SCHOLARSHIP** was established to encourage college-bound students to enter the physical fitness field of teaching. The first scholarship was awarded to John R. Watkins of Jamestown, New York, now attending Springfield College. The Voit Rubber Company, owned by American Machine and Foundry, manufactures all kinds of athletic, playground, and underwater equipment as well as beach supplies. The scholarship was named for the company's founder.

► **THE DIRECTOR OF THE SPECIAL STAFF ON AGING** of the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, William Fitch, has resigned that post and accepted the invitation of the American Association of Retired Persons and the National Retired Teachers Association to become their executive director. Under the leadership of Mr. Fitch and president Dr. Ethel Percy Andrus, the AARP hopes to serve all clubs, agencies, and recreation centers in the field of the aging by informing them of legislative action being taken by their association in behalf of older people. The AARP and the NRTA also act as a referral agency for their over 300,000 members, many of whom inquire about local clubs and recreation programs available to them in their local communities. For further information write Research Department, AARP, 925 15th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

► **THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ANNUAL RESEARCH GRANT** of two hundred dollars, to be awarded for the most promising research proposal submitted, has been announced by the American Camping Association. The purposes of this project are (1) to stimulate research in

the field of organized camping, and (2) to encourage research personnel and graduate students to devote attention to camping problems, and (3) to interest personnel in related fields to work on organized camping problems.

All requests for information should be directed to Dr. Betty van der Smisen, Department of Physical Education for Women, State University of Iowa, Iowa City.

► **IN THE NOVEMBER ISSUE OF RECREATION**, we carried a footnote in the story about the Red Bank Art Festival to the effect that snow fences did *not* work well as a display medium for hanging pictures. Red Bank stoutly maintains that they worked extremely well, in their case. They plan using them next year.

► **ADDENDUM:** In the introductory paragraph of Dr. Carol Lucas's story on "Today's Pioneering," also in the November issue, it was mentioned that these workshops were held for Lutheran Homes and Hospitals only. However, they were open to all homes for the aged, ill, and handicapped, and nursing homes, in three states.

► **ONE OF THE VERY IMPORTANT WAYS** a recreation commission can help its board members to know their job better is by telling them what recreation is doing. What better way to inform your board members than by giving them a subscription to RECREATION Magazine—the magazine of the recreation profession? Everyone for whom you subscribe will receive a card telling him of your remembrance. There are special rates for groups of ten or more.

► **FOR OUR CAMPING ISSUE:** We would like to carry a symposium of short notes reporting what day camps are doing around the country. Send us a write-up of your day-camp know-how, plans, projects, experiences, organization, or stories. Did you do anything exciting in this program last year? Have you any good photographs? The deadline for this issue is January 1, but material sent in right away will stand a better chance.

► **JUST FOUNDED:** an interagency committee to undertake a study of encroachment on park and recreation lands and waters. The agencies are: the National Recreation Association, the American Recreation Society, the American Institute of Park Executives, and the National Conference on State Parks. Committee chairman is Donald F. Sinn, superintendent of recreation and parks, Flint, Michigan. #

Editorially Speaking

Dorothy Donaldson

Delinquency Headliners

Teen-agers kill teen-agers in New York City. A Senate subcommittee, headed by Thomas Hennings, Democrat of Missouri, begins study of juvenile delinquency. The White House Conference on Children and Youth, as plans shape up for 1960, holds juvenile crime as a problem in forty-five out of the fifty states. Such is the temper of the day, as the Juvenile Delinquency Project of the National Education Association makes its second report.

"Juvenile delinquency is *everybody's* business," it states; and it goes on to list, among other things, what the "teacher" can do.

This project, directed by William C. Kvaraceus of Boston University, began in September 1958 and ended in June 1959. It utilized the services of a psychologist, sociologist, social worker, anthropologist, and school administrator; and it included visits to scores of large and small school systems, to observe directly what problems and solutions these school systems were grappling with.

The report's outline of teacher responsibility in the juvenile delinquency picture and its practical suggestions as how to maintain discipline are clearly applicable to the recreation leader.

"Good discipline is more than keeping order in the classroom," it states. "Its ultimate goal is to help children develop self-control, self-respect, and respect for property and people around them."

Out of its bagful of tips on discipline, let's look at a few:

- Make your instructional and other activities interesting, meaningful, and vital.
- Know your subject . . . and see what contribution your subject can make to pupils' needs and their abilities.
- Learn the pupil's problems. It may be more important to you to "find out something" than to "do something."
- Know your pupils' backgrounds, in-

terests, abilities, needs, and present levels of achievement.

- Hold to "standards," but be sure they are standards which the pupil can meet.
- Give some thought to your own personal qualities. Be firm, dignified, sympathetic, patient, fair, charitable, pleasant, calm, confident, and businesslike. Dress attractively and neatly, but not glamorously.
- Know your pupils' names. Read Carnegie's *How to Win Friends and Influence People*. A good teacher is a good salesman.
- Be willing to apologize to a pupil if you find that you have treated him unjustly. Don't try to "cover up" in order to "save face."
- Control your temper.

The two reports of the NEA project, *Delinquent Behavior—Culture and Individual* and *Delinquent Behavior—Principles and Practices*, are now available from the NEA, 1201 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., for \$3.00.

Prevention, Not Punishment

"The causes of juvenile delinquency are the same now as they were twenty-nine years ago," writes Herbert Hoover for United Press International, "parental neglect; lack of religious training as the base of morals; and slum areas where the only outlet for kids are the pavements and where the gregarious in-

. . . in an attack on delinquency the whole community must be involved. The individual plays a part in his day-to-day contact with others and through the community programs he supports. Important roles are played by institutions in the fields of religion, education, recreation, employment, and health, both through their basic services to all and their work with individual children.—From Public Welfare Services and the Juvenile Delinquent (American Public Welfare Association).

stinct of youngsters leads to the forming of gangs which drift into crime."

He continues: "The basic solution twenty-nine years ago was, and is now, to organize prevention whatever the merits of punishment may be.

"The weeding out of the slums is helpful, but that does not cure the street problem. The creation of playgrounds is also helpful, but playgrounds without organized sports and their systematic direction is not the whole answer. Despite these efforts teen-age crime is increasing."

And he goes on to say that kids are not born criminals. But they are dynamos of energy, curiosity and adventure.

In discussing the solution Mr. Hoover cites the importance of creating the facilities that will give the young people's explosive energy an alternative to streets and pavements and a place where character building can overcome the failure of parents.

Space-Age Needs

Since the moon race began with the first sputnik, there has been feverish activity in schools to encourage and guide gifted and apt students not only in science and engineering, but in cultural subjects too. The high-IQ student is gifted in these as well, and there is a need for artists, designers, craftsmen in the graphic arts as well. What, then, is the responsibility of recreation leaders in this picture?

Much can be done to stimulate participation in art groups—clay modeling, sculpturing, painting, and so on, and in the many crafts sponsored by a recreation department. Creative activities of all sorts can be introduced and encouraged. Help your young people to discover new and exciting interests.

Call upon local printers, teachers, commercial artists to do volunteer work with your groups—on poster work, displays, layout and design, lettering and type, creative photography, and so forth. Initiate a campaign to arouse interest first, before your new groups are launched; then give your youngsters some fascinating projects—and you'll never have to worry about the turnout. By working with high-school instructors, such activities could be made to supplement school classes in similar subjects. #



RECREATION IN OUR CHANGING TIMES

John J. Collier

*Pointing up today's inter-
relationship of recreation
and parks . . .*

TODAY'S DEFINITION of recreation is quite a contrast to that of fifty years ago—the concept that play was for children and parks were for passive use. The way people define recreation today brings to mind the old Aesop fable of the elephant and the three blind men who were determining what the animal was like by touch. The first blind man felt the trunk and said, "The elephant is like a snake." The second felt the leg and said, "The elephant is like a tree." The third felt the animal's side and said, "The elephant is like a wall."

If each one of you were asked what the word *recreation* means, there would be many different answers. It is misinterpreted frequently and often associated with having to be organized. It doesn't mean the latter any more than it means participating in a ball game, painting a picture, playing a musical instrument, hiking, picnicking, camping, fishing, visiting a museum, or just standing and looking at a beautiful vista. *Recreation* is a collective, generic term, denoting all the things man might do in his leisure to provide him with relaxation, enjoyment, and release from tensions. The National Park Service, in a 1933 report for the Natural Resources Board, stated: "Recreation connotes all that is recreative of the individual, the community or the nation. In this sense it is broader than the 'physical activity' concept. It includes mental and spiritual expression. It allows gratification of the nearly infinite variety of tastes and predilections. . . . The public recreation movement in America represents a conscious cultural ideal of the American people, just as the great system of public education represents such an ideal. Its supreme objective is the promotion of the general welfare, through the creation of opportunities for a more abundant and happier life for everyone."

Joseph Prendergast, executive director of the National Recreation Association, said recently, "Recreation is what you do when nobody (and no subtle social pressure) tells you what you must do. One man's recreation may be tennis. Another man may prefer to meditate under a tree. The National Recreation Association thinks both men are right and we try to make sure that each will find what he wants close at hand."

The use of the word in this broad sense is absolutely essential to our thinking and planning if we are to meet the challenge that the new leisure imposes upon the park and recreation executives in these changing times. Only on this broad basis can we hope to move forward together.

We have seen park use waver between two extremes. We

From a talk given at the Tenth Annual Conference of the California Society of the American Institute of Park Executives in Redwood City, California, January 1959. MR. COLLIER is NRA district representative, Pacific Southwest.

have had the philosophy of passive use only, exemplified by "keep-off-the-grass" signs. We have had the opposite, personified by a man with a whistle around his neck, insisting a park should be for active use only, with ball fields and tennis courts. He also insisted that in order for people to have recreation they must be organized and must perspire.

In the early days of this century there were verbal fights and, in some meetings and committees, people almost came to blows, over the use of, and changes in, existing facilities and development and use of new ones. Everyone of us owes a real debt to those early pioneer park men who fought to maintain the beauty aspect of a park and won, not as much as they would have liked, but far more than is sometimes realized. Some twenty years ago a well-known recreation site planner did the site plans for a city in Michigan. One of these sites remained undeveloped, thank God. Four years ago I reviewed that old plan, examined the site, and found a thirty-acre, level site, with 336 beautiful oak and maple trees. The old plan would have called for a complete bulldozer job on every tree—a flat bare thirty acres—before the recommended plan could have been realized.

Needless to say, the National Recreation Association, before it would develop a plan and make recommendations, requested the city to provide a tree-location rendering for the entire area. The final plan incorporated most of the park and recreation facilities required in such an area. The final development was accomplished by removing only thirty-three of the original trees. What bare and desolate places playgrounds and playfields would be today if the early "organized recreation" proponents had had their way!

We have a heritage from those early park men. Those whose primary concern is for parks and those whose principle concern is organized recreation have, in the main, adhered to one basic philosophy concerning park and recreation facility development, maintenance, and use. The underlying three principles are beauty, function, and ease of maintenance. Of these, the first two are the most important, but with budgets what they are, the third must be an important consideration, too. Today's accepted philosophy is, in essence, the same as expressed in English laws in 1888. They defined a park as follows: "A public park is any park, garden, or other land dedicated to the recreation of people." The Olmsted brothers, in 1904, added that "the recreation therein is expected to come in part, at least, from the beauty of appearance." We have since appended, "any area of land or water set aside for outdoor recreation purposes, whether it be recreation of a passive or active nature, or any degrees between those two extremes."

The definition is the same today. The difference has come in the interpretation of the word *recreation*. This definition has been developing and broadening through the years, and our facilities today reflect its deepening evolution.

Types of Recreation Leadership Needed

There was a time when the park superintendent and his employees almost lived the lives of recluses, operating, maintaining, and protecting the park area, a quiet life in the out-of-doors, surrounded by woods and waters. Unfortunately, some people still think this is their current role. This misconception needs correcting by an aggressive interpretation program acquainting people with the many recreation opportunities in the facilities under the control of park staff. A few people, calling themselves professional recreation leaders, still have difficulty in realizing the extent of the park man's stake in recreation. A few still think that all recreation must be organized.

Today's professional park and recreation leaders, in the provision of recreation facilities and in dealing with people's leisure-time interests, are dedicated to providing diversified recreation opportunities for all ages. They believe a publicly supported parks and recreation service should endeavor to provide the greatest possible variety of recreation opportunities for all ages.

In order to provide these, three types of leadership are necessary—direct leadership, enabling leadership, and indirect leadership.

- Direct recreation leadership is the type with which we are most familiar. This type works directly with people in an organized setting. The leader must be sensitive to the initial interests of the group with which he is working and must use good recreation methods to enhance the quality and carry-over value of the program. He must be well-versed in the basic sociological and psychological needs, interests, and habits of people in their leisure time.

The range of programs, carried on by direct leadership, includes playgrounds, teen centers, senior-citizen groups, choral groups, plays, sports, social activities, camping, nature activities, clubs, and so on. The primary requirement for the leader handling these jobs is ability to instruct in a specified skill area, such as in arts and crafts, music, drama, golf, swimming, nature, and so forth.

- Enabling recreation leadership is that leadership provided to assist individuals and groups in finding and using the facilities or resources of the park and recreation department. In a broad sense, this is a consultant type of leadership, designed to assist and suggest to recreation seekers ways they may use the facilities or services of the department to their best advantage. For example, that service provided by orienting day- or overnight-camping leaders to the area to be used—the trails and facilities, the rules and regulations involved. These services are often provided by ranger or park supervisor. Another example is providing picnic kits to groups, with counseling on their use.

In the years ahead, we will need, more and more, to pro-

vide leadership designed to help people help themselves. There is a limit to the number of direct leaders we will be able to afford. We will need to provide more specific training for our people having this kind of leadership and responsibility. It is much more than custodial in nature.

- Indirect recreation leadership is one of the most effective and also one of the most difficult to provide. It is the self-guiding kind, coming about through the design of our parks and other recreation facilities, the way we determine traffic flow and use of facilities, trails or walks, roads, parking building, room arrangements, location of rest rooms, landscaping, location of picnic areas, the layout

generally. All these provide silent leadership. Other examples are trailside museums and self-guided nature trails.

Our common goal is that all people of all ages shall have the maximum opportunity to use their steadily increasing leisure time in a constructive and creative manner. We must recognize that probably more recreation is going on outside our jurisdiction than in it. We must be aware of the many forces at work in our field and draw them into our planning and provide unified leadership to these diverse aspects. If we don't, we will be caught like the man who was trying to delay the departure of the train by holding onto the rear platform and dragging his feet. #



Recreation Bonds

The Wyoming State Supreme Court, on February 9, 1959, reversed a district court decision that issuance of recreation bonds approved by county voters in August, 1956, was unconstitutional. The objection to the issuance of \$250,000 in bonds by Albany County had been contested by a taxpayers' group on the grounds that "providing recreational facilities is a municipal function only, that such a plan should be submitted for approval of each part, and that setting up a committee to administer the finances amounted to investing county money in a private corporation." Also overruled by the supreme court was a contention that reference to other laws for the mechanics of the statute in question was in violation of the constitution.

The court held that the law "expressly and in plain unambiguous language authorized the county commissioners to levy taxes, issue bonds, or incur indebtedness for the purpose stated. The bond funds were pegged for a swimming pool, community cen-

ter, skating rink, golf course, and skiing development.

Pending final decision on the case, steps had been taken to provide some of the facilities authorized in the bond issue. For example, the Laramie Community Golf Association has been developing a grass-greens course it had planned to turn over to the city when completed. Likewise, swimming pool projects have been initiated by private groups. —*Laramie Daily Boomerang*.

No Immunity

A decision by the Michigan Supreme Court exemplified how easily municipal tort immunity can be jeopardized by excursions into private enterprise that seem insignificant at the time. Acme Township, a small community, made a practice of renting its town hall for private parties at a fee of \$3.00 per night. During one of these parties a woman tripped over the rear steps of the hall and brought action which resulted in a judgment of \$4,250 against the township. The court ruled that use of the hall for the party had no connection with the exercise of any governmental function. In this instance the township gambled at odds of \$3.00 to \$4,250 and lost. It was pointed out that if such activities are to be engaged in, the charge should be sufficient to insure maintenance and provide adequate liability insurance coverage. —*Michigan Municipal Review*, February 1959.

COURT DECISIONS

No Trespassing

In December 1958 the Minnesota Supreme Court handed down an opinion supporting a previous decision holding that there was no authority whereby "a municipality, or any agency board of a municipality, may itself engage in a private business on municipal property, even though such property has been acquired by devise or gift." The court thereby sustained an action brought by the owner of a motion picture theater to enjoin the city permanently from permitting its auditorium board to operate a motion picture business in a building that had been a gift to the city. Apparently income from the showing of motion pictures had provided the funds to support the operation of the auditorium. —*Minnesota Municipalities*. January 1959.

Use of City Coliseum

Held refusal by city council to rent coliseum to amateur hockey team for certain dates after so renting to another team was not abuse of discretion. (*State v. City of Spokane*, 330 P 2d 718, Wash., Oct. 15, 1958.)*

Marina Bonds Valid

In action to validate waterfront improvements bonds to finance marina, held bonds valid. (*Panama City v State*, 93 So. 2d 608 Fla., Mar. 13, 1957.)*

* From *The American City*.

CHRISTMAS DISPLAYS

With Store-Window Finesse

William Penn Mott, Jr.

Simplicity adds beauty . . .

CHRISTMAS DISPLAYS have been moving outdoors in recent years. In fact, we find them so attractive in Oakland, California, that Easter and other seasons have been increasingly emphasized with *al fresco* exhibits. The main problem has always been to make lifelike yet durable figures—inexpensively. Some of our finest attempts have possessed about as much resistance to weather as a snowman in a Turkish bath.

Oakland Park Department craftsmen have evolved a technique of constructing figures from burlap and polyester resin that fills the bill more than adequately. Displays built with this simple method have the beauty and finesse that one expects to find in the downtown store window yet are practically impervious to the elements.

The Nativity scene in Eastshore Park during the 1958 Yuletide season offered an excellent example. Sixteen specially fabricated figures grouped in and around the manger included the three members of the Holy Family, three kings, three camels, six shepherds, and the latest—a large gray donkey.

Built to a slightly larger-than-life scale, these colorful figures became the background for a flock of real sheep. And just a few days before Christmas a half-dozen live woolly lambs drew their first breath and made their first stiff-legged leaps in the midst of this "Palestinian" setting.

WILLIAM PENN MOTT, JR., is superintendent of parks in Oakland, California.

Fabrication of figures is done in the park department shops, where local sculptors and artists often join our display designer, Gordon Mortenson, and his crew in the creative process. Restaurateur Fenner Fuller, a noted ceramic sculptor, for example, originated the idea of the Nativity scene and has given many hours to the molding and firing of clay hands and faces.

Here is the method of making the figures:

Start by building a simple armature or frame of wood. Pieces of 2" by 2" by 4" are most satisfactory (Fig. 1). To give needed dimension in areas where it is required (across shoulders, body, etcetera) chicken wire can be nailed and formed to the frame.

When this basic framework is ready, the burlap may be cut and, still dry, fitted to the frame (Fig. 2). Then the burlap is saturated with polyester resin, one piece at a time, and applied to the frame (Fig. 3). The burlap will fall into the natural folds of the cloth and harden. If some unnatural folds are desired, the burlap can be pulled into position before hardening and held by wire, string, or propping with sticks. These aids can be removed once the resin has set (approximately thirty minutes).

When the resin has set and cured for a period of four hours, it is good to coat the entire figure with resin again. This makes the burlap more dense and results in a better painting surface. Any paint or paint method may be used in finishing the figure. Spraying with an oil-base paint, however, seems to be the

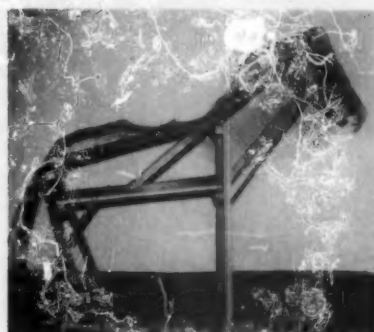


Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3

quickest and most satisfactory.

Faces and hands of the human figures may be made in several different ways. In addition to molding in clay and firing, they may be carved from wood or modeled in clay and cast in resin and fiberglass.

Use of these techniques, modified to fit your own needs, can give you figures of lasting beauty at comparatively low cost. We have found in most cases that the original set quite naturally grows into something more complete and satisfying with the passage of the years. #
Note: If readers are interested, the Oakland Park Department has a mimeographed sheet of instructions showing how to construct the burlap and resin figures, which they will be glad to provide upon request.

*"The conditions of the modern industrial era
set the stage for the recreation performance"*

—Homer C. Wadsworth.

THE SPIRITED, week-long 1959 National Recreation Congress was formally opened at the Morrison Hotel in Chicago, on Monday morning, September 28, at nine o'clock, with an official salute to the unusually large commercial exhibit section, as well as the educational exhibits. An impressive opening session followed at eleven, when Joseph Prendergast, chairman of the Congress Policy Committee, welcomed delegates and introduced distinguished guests, governors' representatives, visitors from other lands and our two new states, Alaska and Hawaii, and members of the Local Arrangements Committee. Our loyal and dear friend, Ethel T. Mori, superintendent of recreation, Honolulu, was on hand to present leis to Mr. Prendergast; Charles B. Cranford, outgoing president of the ARS; Congress secretary Willard B. Stone; Mrs. Rollin Brown, member of the Board of the National Recreation Association and chairman of the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth; and keynote speaker Arthur S. Flemming, U. S. Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. Mr. Flemming paid a fine tribute to Mrs. Brown's work on the White House Conference, and spoke of the federal stake in recreation and possible division of responsibilities for recreation among the national, state, and local levels of government and private agencies. (*For full text of his speech, see the November issue of RECREATION, Page 370.*)

The entire opening ceremony, starting with organ music by Helen Brawley of Chicago and the effective singing of the Peoples Gas, Light, and Coke Company Chorus, with George Haase conducting, proved to be very moving. A posting of the colors, by the company's American Legion post color guard, and the invocation, given by Dr. Bernard D. Perlow, rabbi of the Chicago Loop Synagogue, preceded the opening address. This and all later sessions were planned in the light of the overall Congress theme: "Recreation in an Expanding Leisure."

Other sessions dealt with a wide variety of subjects, among them recreation leadership techniques and concerns, recreation for teen-agers and its relation to juvenile delinquency, recreation for families, the elderly, handicapped, hospitalized, and armed services, among many other groups. There were demonstrations of arts and crafts, exercises for physical fitness, ways of conducting successful music programs, to name a few. Actually, this year's discussion topics could be grouped in the following general categories (in relation to recreation, of course): administration and or-

ganization; areas, facilities, and equipment; armed forces; athletics and physical fitness; church recreation; community recreation; ill, handicapped, and aged; industrial; international; personnel; professional education; programming; public relations and publicity; research; rural recreation; youth.

The principal speakers at general sessions and the banquet, on the other hand, discussed the following topics: "Recreation for a Strong America," Mr. Flemming; "Purposes and Priorities," Dr. David D. Henry, president of the University of Illinois; "The Role of Recreation in an Affluent Society," Homer C. Wadsworth, chairman, President's Citizens Advisory Committee on Fitness of American Youth; "Leisure and the American Dream," Dr. Paul Goodman, psychologist and author of *The Empire City*, among other books; and "Is Recreation Doing Its Job?" This last was a symposium at the closing session and was handled by three speakers dealing with the subject from three different views: The Standpoint of a Parent, Mrs. Fred L. Keeler, vice-president, National Congress of Parents and Teachers; an Educator, Francis B. McKeag, assistant to the general superintendent of schools, Chicago; a Taxpayer, George A. Ranney, Jr., president, Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago. The addresses of all general session people will appear in the *1959 Congress Proceedings*. Order your copy early.

Among Other National Figures from Related Fields

Among other national figures taking part were: Lt. Gen. Robert F. Sink, commanding general STRAC and XVIII Airborne Corps, Fort Bragg, North Carolina; Col. D. E. Reeve, head, Special Services Branch, Headquarters, United States Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.; Capt. F. R. Whitby, assistant chief for morale services, Bureau of Navy Personnel, Department of the Navy, Washington, D. C.; Maj. Gen. Robert W. Berry, commanding general, First Region, U. S. Army Defense Command, New York; Edmund M. Waller, head, Recreation and Physical Fitness Branch, Department of the Navy, Washington, D. C.; Lt. Col. W. J. Schaffner, director, Personnel Service Division, Headquarters Field Command, Defense Atomic Support Agency, Sandia Base, Albuquerque, New Mexico; Jesse Owens, former Olympic star and member of the Illinois Youth Commission; Dr. Fred V. Hein, consultant in health and fitness, American Medical Association; Robert J. H. (Bob) Kiphuth, New Haven, Connecticut, Yale's former swimming coach, mem-

N CONGRESS



At the Congress banquet. Joseph Prendergast, executive director of the National Recreation Association, presents the Association's Special Award for National Service to Gaylord Donnelley, president, R. H. Donnelley Corporation, Chicago.



"I will be more than happy to work with you. . . ." Arthur S. Flemming, secretary of the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare, addresses Congress opening session on the federal government's stake in recreation.

Command Support. Present at this session, left to right, are Lt. Col. W. J. Schaffner, USAF; Capt. O. A. Imer, USA; Col. Harvey A. McDaniel, Jr., USAF; Lt. Gen. Robert Sink, STRAC; Prof. Charles Brightbill, University of Illinois, Urbana; Capt. F. R. Whitby, USN; and Lt. Col. Lincoln Holdzkorn, USMC.



Wives Coffee Hour, with Marion Huey, assistant superintendent, Miami Beach Recreation Department, pouring. Others, left to right, Mrs. S. W. Mitchell, Kingsport, Tennessee, Mrs. Temple Jarrell, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida.



Mrs. Elmer W. Johnson, chairman, National Community Relations Committee, Girl Scouts of the U.S.A., and Ethel T. Mori, superintendent of recreation, Honolulu, Hawaii, look through the Congress Issue of RECREATION Magazine.

ber of U. S. Olympic Men's Swimming Committee and chief coordinator for Amateur Athletic Union Activities; Gunnar Peterson, vice-president, American Camping Association; Francis W. Sargent, executive director, Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, Washington, D. C.; Helen Rowe, national associate director, Camp Fire Girls; Hazel P. Williams, executive director, Altrusa International; Commissioner Norman S. Marshall, national commander, Salvation Army; Mrs. Edmund J. Sullivan, civic chairman, Archdiocese of Chicago; Dr. Kenneth W. Kindelsperger, executive officer, Syracuse University Youth Development Center of the Ford Foundation; Robert A. Montigney, national coordinator for AAU Youth Activities; George E. Barnes, incoming president, United States Lawn Tennis Association; and many others.

Visitors from Other Lands

Representatives from the Cooperative Community Recreation Exchange Program—1959 included Abdul Razak bin Hitam, Malaya; Chew Keng Ban, Singapore; Siraj Uddin Ahmed, East Pakistan; Isaac Eitan, Israel; Taye Abate, Ethiopia; Karl-Martin Dürhammer, Germany; Dr. Klaas Rijdsdorp, Netherlands; Alfredo Cruz Bolanos, Costa Rica; and Tomas Baltazar Gil, Venezuela.

Also many friends from Canada were again with us.

Additional Meetings

Among meetings separate from, and in addition to, the Congress, were: The Fourth National Institute in Recreation Administration, with special advance registration, occurred simultaneously on Tuesday and Wednesday and was held in the Chicago Park District Administration Building (*for details see Personnel, Page 441*). The National Conference of Extension Workers in Recreation held its own sessions Wednesday evening through Saturday morning.

Separate business meetings of the American Recreation Society were held all day Sunday, and Monday morning, and culminated in a meeting Tuesday afternoon and an ARS banquet on Tuesday evening. (*For ARS elections, see Page*

THE NATURE AND FUNCTION of the recreation performance also are determined not by the amount of time to be filled up by ceaseless activity but by the need of the consumer, from both an individual and social point of view. If we assume with Ortega and others that a sense of insecurity is a by-product of modern modes of living, then it becomes clearly a function of the recreation movement to help people to recover that sense of personal worth and dignity that is the hallmark of the free man everywhere.

It becomes also our purpose to broaden and extend the range of his interest and of his taste that he may find joy and happiness in the choice he makes for the use of his spare time. . . . The educator seeks to impart the knowledge and skill necessary to a useful life, both as a citizen and as a producer. The recreationist seeks to impart knowledge and skill in the arts of leisure. Together they are tasks directed toward creating a way of life for men that will produce enduring personal satisfaction and an active sense of community.—HOMER C. WADSWORTH, chairman, President's Advisory Committee on the Fitness of American Youth.



Jay M. Ver Lee, left, superintendent of recreation, Oakland, California, receives ARS Fellow Award from hands of George Hjelte, the veteran general manager of the recreation and park department in city of Los Angeles, California.

438.) The Society presented its Fellow Award for distinguished service to recreation to Dr. Edith Ball, New York University; Oka T. Hester, director of parks and recreation, Greensboro, North Carolina; and J. M. Ver Lee, superintendent of recreation, Oakland, California. Cited for special service were Clifford C. Bream, Jr., chief, recreation division, department of medicine and surgery, Veterans Administration, Washington, D. C.; Col. Frank M. Davenport, USA (ret.); and Donald B. Dyer, superintendent, Milwaukee department of municipal recreation and adult education. Charles B. Cranford, outgoing ARS president and Philadelphia deputy commissioner of recreation, was given a special citation.

A National Recreation Association National Advisory Council dinner was given by Mr. Prendergast, NRA executive director, on Sunday at which Thomas W. Lantz, Tacoma, Washington, superintendent of public recreation, was appointed new chairman of the Council, succeeding Robert W. Crawford. A special meeting of NRA associates and representatives of affiliates, to discuss such national matters as the forthcoming White House Conferences on Children and Youth, and the Aging, the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, and the National Cultural Center was held on Sunday evening.

Exhibits

The commercial exhibit area was larger and more impressive this year than ever before, and the exhibits were lively and crowded. Among the many really fine displays was a five-by-five-foot scale model of the modern American playground included in this summer's American National Exhibit in Moscow. Shown for the first time this year, too, was a full-size example of a "street zoo" cage. Designed to bring temporary displays of live animals to districts that do not have easy access to a zoo, these can also be used for outdoor displays of arts and crafts, nature exhibits, and others. The lighted cage lifts off the base and a transparent bubble dome replaces it.

Sports fans found many exhibits of sports equipment; music lovers, dancers, and so on listened to the latest in

stereophonic records. Exotic games from many parts of the world vied with aluminum diving boards, encyclopedias, sealed-beam lighting. Exhibitors were ever ready to demonstrate any or all of this equipment, which indicated the wide range of today's recreation activities.

Exhibitors not only contributed much to the Congress in the way of color and merchandise display but actively participated in events of the week. Their acting as hosts at the "Get Acquainted Party" on the first evening is becoming a tradition. The turnout this year crowded the ballroom to the point where dancing had to be a matter of well-planned strategy—for a time at least. This year, too, expert instructors from the manufacturers of arts and crafts supplies offered delegates expert help with the learning of new skills at the all-day arts-and-crafts workshop.

Consultation and Book Center

This area, humming with activity, consisted of the National Recreation Association Book Center, with its fascinating collection of books on all recreation subjects; the National Recreation Association Personnel Service and popular Job Mart; the RECREATION Magazine exhibit; the NRA Consultation Service and Insurance Information, and the American Recreation Society display.

Recreationists "Recreate"

Who says business does not mix with pleasure? The planned program of socializing for Congress delegates illustrated leadership techniques and lively recreation interests from first to last. The Local Arrangements Committee, chaired by Vern Hernlund and Terry Rose of the Chicago Park District, spread out an array of entertainment for all.

First, the Chicago Wives Committee helped delegates' wives to select their own activities from a smorgasbord of suggestions. At a kaffe klatsch on Monday, they made their individual choices. Among them "Don McNeill's Breakfast Club," mentioned above, proved to be very popular, and shopping trips were, of course, on the agenda.

Publicity

Even though the Congress hit Chicago at the same time the White Sox won the pennant, press, radio, and television went all out to tell the Congress story. Not only did the Chicago papers devote a great deal of coverage to it, but the Associated Press and United Press International put a lot of Congress material on the wires. Clippings are still rolling in from all parts of the country.

There was quite a bit of radio and television, too. Mr. Prendergast appeared on "At Random," a popular Chicago television program. This late-evening show runs for three-and-a-quarter hours and is moderated by syndicated columnist Irv Kupcinet. Other members of that evening's conversation panel were Dr. Preston Bradley, pastor of Chicago's Peoples' Church and founder of the Izaak Walton League; Bill Veeck, Chicago White Sox president; Warren Brown, sports columnist; actress Carroll Baker, who received so much acclaim when she played *Baby Doll*; Tony Owen, producer of the "Donna Reed" television show; and comedian Joey Adams. No topic was assigned to the group—it



Dorothy M. Finley, executive, USO Division, National Board YWCA, New York City, checks her program prior to chairing the master session on "Human Relations: You and Your Job." Management experts discussed principles.

was a free-for-all discussion. We're happy to report that almost the whole time was taken up with the problems of expanding leisure and what the field of recreation can and is doing about them.

Mr. Wadsworth was interviewed for a full half hour over WBBM-TV. Reports about the show were excellent. WNBQ—NBC's Chicago TV station—brought its television equipment over to the Morrison for an interview with Mr. Prendergast about recreation in the future. He also was interviewed on WMAQ radio. Mr. Waller told listeners to WBBM's "Town Crier" about recreation in atomic submarines. Jerry Pelton, recreation director for the Alaskan Air Command, appeared on CBS-owned WBBM for the "Jones and Josh" show and discussed recreation needs in Alaska.

Helen M. Dauncey, NRA's recreation specialist for women and girls, appeared on the "Martha Crane Show" on WLS, and Dr. Leonardo B. Garcia, medical director of the Mental Health Institute in Clarinda, Iowa, was interviewed for Len O'Connor's news show on WMAQ. (A prize-winning reporter, Mr. O'Connor has written a revealing book on juvenile delinquency in respect to the individual youngster rather than gangs. *They Talked to a Stranger* has just been published by the St. Martin's Press.) Dr. Norman P. Miller, associate professor of physical education at UCLA, was in-

TO BE RECREATION, an activity must be a serious and absorbing freedom from necessity. Spontaneity is a good criterion. . . . As we go into the period of adult leisure, people in recreation have a hard problem, which is at the same time a great opportunity and a mission. It is to bring back into our lives, through recreation, the worthwhile, the communal, the grandly human. They are lacking in the business and political world. . . .

Besides this business of interesting activities and getting people to participate, there must be leaders who can propose, invent, discover objective activities that are worthwhile, serious, important. In such activities, one does not need to cajole people to participate in them because they are worthy of adults at leisure.—
DR. PAUL GOODMAN, psychologist and author.



Virginia Musselman, director, NRA Program Service, examines puppets exhibited by Chicago Park District.

DO WE NOT STAND to benefit in our thinking and planning about community recreation through involving the public and its representatives so as better to inform ourselves about the needs we profess to serve, to develop with broader citizen participation new programs designed to meet those needs, and to give the term "recreation" a fuller and richer connotation in its contribution to the human spirit. —GEORGE A. RANNEY, JR., president, Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago.



Craft instructor Bert Thornton of the Chicago Park District operates grinding machine used in gemcraft.

interviewed by telephone tape by WCFL and Secretary Flemming's address was broadcast over station WIND. Elliott Cohen, assistant to the director of NRA's Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped, and Doris Berryman, recreation specialist for the Service's Sheltered Workshop Project, appeared on Jack Eigen's WMAQ interview show. "Monitor," NBC's network weekend radio show carried a statement by Elliott from coast to coast. Also scheduled for the Jack Eigen show were Jerry Pelton and NRA's district representatives Charles Odegaard and James Madison. Unfortunately time ran out and they never got a word in, edge- or otherwise. One of the most popular shows in Chicago, "Don McNeill's Breakfast Club," played host to the wives for three days. This was arranged by the Chicago Park District.

Tuesday evening offered an excellent presentation of *The Solid Gold Cadillac*, by the Loyola Players of Chicago, directed by Ruth W. Schwartz. This had played to standing-room-only in the Theatre-by-the-Lake this summer. It showed delegates that a delightful production and good entertainment can be achieved by an amateur theater group.

Separate drop-in parties, each dedicated to a different activity, were arranged by the Local Entertainment Committee for Wednesday night and were highly successful. They were led by experts who demonstrated skills and methods in folk singing, square dancing, and ballroom dancing—so delegates learned even as they played. The annual Congress Banquet, social highlight of the week, was held on Thursday evening. At this time, the NRA's special award for National Service to Recreation was presented to Gaylord Donnelley, president of R. H. Donnelley Corporation, Chicago, by Mr. Prendergast. Mr. Donnelley has been active in the work of the Association for many years as well as in many Chicago civic enterprises. Good food and Dr. Goodman's talk were followed by lively discussions of his speech in the corridors while tables were cleared, and then with good music and dancing.

The week's closing session on Friday morning was followed by carefully planned and very interesting tours, one

to the Wilson Sporting Goods manufacturing plant at River Grove, the other trip to Chicago recreation and park areas.

New Thresholds

Each national meeting of this sort points up new thinking, new directions, trends and plans, and becomes a threshold for new experiences in many phases of the recreation job in the coming year. These new experiences, in turn, lead to another even better Congress another year, for the stimulating sort of exchange that helps leaders grow. Next year—September 26 through 30—the Shoreham Hotel in our national capitol, Washington, D. C., will offer a propitious setting for the exciting ambitious program already beginning to take shape in planners' minds. Banqueting and dancing under gay lanterns and the stars on the Shoreham outdoor terrace, for instance, may prove to be one of its delightful occasions, and there will be others.

Four national committees, with some relation to recreation, are located in Washington and are currently working with recreation representatives on plans for the immediate future. This Congress, therefore, will present a golden opportunity to interpret the recreation field to these and to other federal government people and to outline its important role in the jet age. It looks as though some interesting national figures can be present at our meetings; so put on your thinking caps, and send your suggestions to our Congress secretary, Willard B. Stone, National Recreation Association, Eight West Eighth Street, New York 11. ➡

PERHAPS UNDUE STRESS is being put on togetherness, because it is known from various studies that children often have great desires to be alone—to read or to pursue a personally important project. Or it may be they just want quietness and time for their own long thoughts. Hence parents need to realize that perhaps what they consider as the best recreation for their children may not be what the children need or want.—MRS. FRED L. KEELER, vice-president, National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

Congress Cosponsored

The 41st National Recreation Congress was cosponsored by the National Recreation Association and the American Recreation Society, with the cooperation of the Chicago Board of Education, Chicago Park District, Council for the Advancement of Hospital Recreation, Federation of National Professional Organizations for Recreation, Illinois Association of Park Districts, Illinois Recreation Association, and the Illinois State Health, Physical Education and Recreation Association.

We repeat below, for the benefit of newcomers to the field

LEISURE IS NOT for loafing but for growing. . . . Recreation and education are natural partners. Greatly increased leisure is one of the factors that will increase demands on education.—DR. DAVID D. HENRY, *president, University of Illinois.*

of recreation and lay people who do not know the two organizations, the joint statement of purpose drawn up by the National Recreation Association and the American Recreation Society. RECREATION is NRA's official monthly publication.

Joint Membership Statement

American Recreation Society

National Recreation Association

The National Recreation Association and the American Recreation Society are glad to subscribe to this joint statement of the primary purpose of both organizations and to join in urging all professional recreation workers to participate in the activities of the Association and the Society as members of both. In this way effective, cooperative action can be developed for the advancement of the recreation movement and the recreation profession.

The National Recreation Association is a national, voluntary, civic organization through which professional and lay citizenship participation can unite to provide the many nationwide services in the recreation field which are essen-

tial to the sound growth of recreation throughout the country.

The American Recreation Society is a national, voluntary, professional fellowship organization concerned with the building of a strong professional group. Its program, directed to the profession, is designed to improve the quality of professional leadership, and thus, the quality of recreation services and opportunities.

To the professional recreation worker and to the individual planning to enter the field, membership in the National Recreation Association and the American Recreation Society is not a case of "either/or" but of identification with each and support of both.

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LETTERS

(Continued from Page 411)

done and I just haven't noticed. While I was with a small community, I found very few sessions that actually applied to my situation, in a community of 15,000-40,000 people. . . . Maybe if the state presidents were contacted, as well as the NRA [district] representatives, this situation could be somewhat alleviated.

I have now, as of last June, taken over the job of superintendent of parks and recreation for the city of Livonia. Livonia is the second largest city in Michigan in land area and soon will be in population. NRA's Clarence Brewer is doing a yeoman's job in assisting us in our growing pains. We couldn't do without him.

We are in continuing need of new and more exciting ways of presenting programs and facilities to the public. This, I feel, is where we in recreation are failing. That is in letting people know about our experiments and in not experimenting enough to make new and

more stimulating activities and facilities.

I hope you don't mind me speaking my piece because the National Recreation Association is our one bright light in solving many of these problems.

ROBERT E. GIRARDIN, *Superintendent, Department of Parks and Recreation, Livonia, Michigan.*

Sirs:

As I remember, a year ago at Atlantic City I felt that the commercial exhibit section of the Congress was not up to par, but this was certainly corrected at Chicago. I believe that you probably had the most outstanding commercial exhibit setup that you have had in the period that I have been attending Congresses. It seems to me that this is always of terrific importance and an important part of the Congress to everyone. Also, I felt that the closing session this time was perhaps the best I have ever attended. The three speakers of the morning all had something to say

and said it well, and I am sure left everyone something to think about. Incidentally, in the matter of remarks concerning speakers, but otherwise "apropos of nothing," let me say that the banquet speaker was certainly "different". . . .

This year's Institute on the Planning of Facilities was a fine one, well planned and well carried out, and I am very glad that I attended it. However I feel that the overall Chicago situation would have been of much more benefit to me, and probably to many others, had the time arrangement been somewhat different. Valuable as the Institute is, to have it on Tuesday and Wednesday of the Congress more or less "tears the heart" out of the Congress for those attending.

KENNETH FOWELL, *Director of Recreation, Department of Recreation of the Great Falls Public Schools and City of Great Falls, Montana.*

• Mr. Fowell writes the National Recreation Association a discriminating letter every year, after the Congress, giving his evaluations of it. These letters are always helpful.—Ed.

IS RECREATION DOING

Francis B. McKeag

ONLY A FEW years ago I was an active member of the recreation services in the Chicago Public Schools; and I can truthfully say that my experiences in recreation have developed within me a deep sense of respect for the many fine accomplishments that recreation can provide for people. Literally, I have seen people "come alive" from utter dormancy and eventual decay.

As I change hats now from the field of recreation to education, I see nothing but startling similarities in the basic objectives in each field. Education and its common ally, recreation, present a common front in meeting the greatest challenge that has ever faced any professional or lay group, that of providing the tools and developing the skills inherent in learning as well motivating desirable traits in the development of personality and character. This is a large order in a period when everything remains stable and the requirements normal. Today, with the complexities of life, the situation in regard to the schools and recreation grows increasingly more difficult. Such challenges call for men and women equipped with courage, wisdom, foresight, and dedication to minister to the needs of the present while planning for the unforeseen future at one and the same time. Truly, these professions stand out as symbols of dedicated service.

We are all conscious of the many challenges that have been directed at education during the past few years. Parents and citizens who otherwise had remained more or less apathetic and complacent suddenly became aroused and somewhat indignant, stating that the ills of the world were the result of the failure of the educational system. Such a practice is not new—it is an old story that during periods of unrest and instability we blame the schools for our common plight. In like manner, we blame recreation for any and all problems stemming from teen-age behavior.

Although the educator recognizes the state of panic in many citizens and the outright injustice of many of the charges, he has accepted the situation as one requiring evaluation and study. I refer to the Rockefeller, Rickover, and Conant studies. As a result of this soul-searching, many changes have been made in the existing pattern as a means of strengthening the program and providing greater opportunities to the youth of the nation in a period of great change. Would it be inappropriate to suggest that a Conant-type objective study be made of recreation to point up the strengths and weaknesses of this important community service?

To understand fully the concerns of the educator and his

MR. MCKEAG is assistant to the general superintendent of schools, Chicago Board of Education, and a former director of the social center program of the Chicago public schools.

reasons for requesting community help and support, we should be mindful of the following:

1. The tremendous surge in enrollment throughout the country. In Chicago alone we grow an average of fourteen to fifteen thousand new students each year. Do increased numbers of pupils have any implications for the recreation profession?

2. Increased enrollment means additional teachers.

3. Increased enrollment requires more facilities.

4. Among the many thousands of new enrollees is a large percentage of newcomers who speak a foreign tongue and are culturally handicapped in many ways.

5. In-migration is reflected in phenomenal readjustment of persons within a city.

6. Curriculum revisions are currently going forward in all subject areas with more specific stress on science, mathematics, and English, as well as the introduction of a foreign language at the elementary school level.

Our goal is to motivate and inspire every child to his greatest possible potential. We believe that inspiration is provided with better classrooms, better teachers, and that a more dynamic curriculum will lead to aspirations.

Dr. Benjamin C. Willis, general superintendent of schools in Chicago, and members of the board of education staff have been conducting grass-roots budget hearings for the year 1960 throughout the eighteen districts that comprise the Chicago public schools. This is but one of the many innovations he has introduced to obtain the sentiment of parents and citizens on the functioning of the program of education in Chicago.

Some of the comments that have been repeated with great frequency by parents and citizens are:

1. Greater utilization should be made of the school facilities to provide educational, social, and cultural experiences for children, youth, and adults. The school is the logical center of community life. It has an auditorium, gymnasium, library, shops, social rooms, and so on, to serve the community. It can draw all persons regardless of racial, ethnic, or religious background into a common experience of community enrichment. A recreation program in a school building presents the maximum in terms of flexibility, in that it can be established with little or no expense for capital improvements and can be terminated with no loss to the community whenever this service is no longer needed.

2. Parents further requested improved facilities in the play area adjacent to the school to enable youngsters to have wholesome play experiences without being endangered by the hazards of streets and alleys. As evidence of the planning of one large city, in attempting to meet its responsibility

G ITS JOB?

to the community, the Chicago public schools have, in the past six years:

- Established the Lighted Schoolhouse program in some one hundred schools throughout the city. This program added to the playground development that has existed in Chicago for more than thirty years serves more than two hundred of the four hundred and fifty public schools.
- Developed the school-park plan in approximately twenty locations with the Chicago Park District, acquiring a large acreage that was developed for recreation purposes, the school system providing facilities within the school building to serve as the fieldhouse. This arrangement has been mutually helpful to both agencies as well as having resulted in more services at less cost for citizens throughout the city.
- The school board is committed to a ten-year, five-million-dollar program of playyard improvement.
- A study is currently being developed to find ways and means of opening school buildings in late afternoons and evenings for community use of teen-agers and adults at less cost than now. Cooperative programs have been developed with group-work agencies to supplement the efforts of the social center staff in providing specialized services in a few communities.

Recreation is in a positive position to give direct aid to the schools in several of its most pressing problem areas, specifically:

- Acceptance of the newcomers.
- Curbing high percentage of high school "dropouts."

The spirit of play is inherent in all persons regardless of age or background. The many children who are cast into our midst as newcomers present a variety of problems stemming from language barriers, customs, mores, and fears. Although these youngsters are in dire need of help, they find it very difficult to make friends and, all too often, refrain from attending recreation agencies because they are afraid. Recreation leaders can be of inestimable assistance if they make a positive effort to acquaint these children with the recreation facilities and the program.

Approximately half of the young people who enter high school drop out before graduation. This situation is identical in most of the large cosmopolitan cities in the United States. These young people, when they leave school, have few if any skills with which to compete in our increasingly technical economy and, without a high-school education, face the inevitable closed doors for occupational opportunities in any but the most menial and low-paid jobs. The sad commentary for this group is that without gainful employment they become easy prey for teen gangs and subsequent acts of vandalism and eventual delinquency and crime.

"Thrice blessed are those who in making a living shall find time and ways to live a life, for only one is given to each of us here and hereafter."

It is my judgment, after having listened to the pleas of literally hundreds of people desiring to drop out of high school before graduation, that most of the reasons given were covers for a failure to adjust socially or the feeling of not "belonging." I cannot overemphasize the importance of social adjustment and this type of acceptance by his peers to the young adolescent.

While serving as a high-school administrator I was also involved as a director of a youth center in the community, sponsored by the local Kiwanis Club. It was in this situation that I learned a most important attribute of recreation; namely, that it is couched in an informal atmosphere. Young people attend the recreation agency not by compulsion but voluntarily, motivated by personal desire. The youth center afforded me an opportunity, through this informal atmosphere, to talk to many young people about their problems. Frankly, I was better able to solve more of the personal problems of students of the high school while in the youth center than I was behind my desk at the school.

It would be my very sincere hope that recreation leaders would realize the tremendous advantage they have in meeting young people on this informal basis. If an attitude of mutual confidence can be established, the recreation leader can in many instances become the most powerful influence in the life of the individual. Every recreation leader should have some professional training in this very important field of guidance and counseling in solving personal problems. Teaching recreation is most important but it does not supersede the personal relationship.

In the depressed areas, where population density is great, the problems of the recreation leader are magnified and multiplied. In addition to sheer numbers, he must cope with the problems of transiency; broken homes; working mothers; substandards in housing, health, and diet; moral issues; and a total lack of adult supervision. However, it should be remembered that out of circumstances of this kind many young people rise to become fine citizens and our greatest Americans. It is for some teacher, recreation leader, clergyman, or other interested person to influence the life in such a manner as to bring to fruition the seeds of greatness that lie dormant in all individuals.

We admit to some extent that our society has witnessed some loss of influence of the home and church in our society. Instead we have deplored the rise in influence of the street corner. Yes, the evils of the street corner have, in many instances, become more powerful than the combined influence of the home, school, and church. All of these agencies should work toward the combined goal of re-establishing the influence and leadership of the home. #

RECREATION GOALS IN A PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL



Lois Fahs Timmins, Ed.D.

ALL HOSPITALS, and certainly psychiatric hospitals, whether federal, state, or private, have certain elements in common. All deal with individuals who are atypical in some aspect of their functioning. All are fundamentally for the purpose of restoring the health of the patient. All must, therefore, have an orientation primarily and principally medical.

Despite their similarities, each hospital has its own particular philosophy, its own problems of finance, its own unique staff, and develops a program suitable for meeting the needs of its particular clientele. The goals of a recreational therapy program, therefore, must be integrated with the overall treatment philosophy of the hospital, and, in this instance, will be described in terms of our own particular hospital setting.

The Setting

Timberlawn Sanitarium in Dallas, Texas, is a 106-bed, private psychiatric hospital, owned and operated by its staff of psychiatrists. Facilities are available for treatment of all types of emotional illnesses, exclusive of narcotic addiction. The treatment staff consists of eight senior psychiatrists; three resident psychiatrists; three externes; graduate nurses, vocational nurses, and aides; two clinical psychologists; a social worker; an occupational therapist; and a recreational therapist.

Only patients for whom the active treatment program will be beneficial are

kept at Timberlawn. If a patient cannot be helped, he is sent home. Patients requiring a longer period of care are transferred to state or Veterans Administration hospitals, or are sent to nursing homes for custodial care.

Timberlawn is a closed-type hospital; outside doors to patients' living areas are locked. However, even patients on disturbed divisions are free during the day to move from their rooms into the lounge areas, and at specified times may walk or play in the patio. As a patient's social behavior becomes more acceptable, he is transferred to convalescent divisions of the hospital where there are fewer restrictions, greater freedom to move about hospital grounds, and a more complete recreation program.

Facilities for recreation include a well-apportioned and moderately sized lounge; an outdoor enclosed patio for disturbed patients; a large recreation area with horseshoe, croquet, shuffleboard, and volleyball areas; and an outdoor swimming pool with cabana and barbecue pit. In this hospital setting, some general goals of our recreational therapy program have been developed through cooperation between the recreational therapist and each patient's doctor.

Goals of the Program

1. *To assist the patient in his adjustment to confinement.* When a patient is admitted, it may be the first time in his life he has been with people in a situation where there is no escape. It may be the first time he has been wholly and utterly dependent upon the goodness of other people—a goodness he fundamen-

tally doubts at the moment. He is suddenly separated from everyone he has ever known, and may be quite convinced he will never see any member of his family or any of his friends again. "Here I am, locked up like a criminal with a bunch of nuts," he says to himself. While there are a few patients who relax within the womblike security of hospital walls, most patients either resent or are afraid of being dependent upon others.

For this reason, endless devices and attitudes are utilized to create an atmosphere of warmth and friendliness *inside* the hospital, *behind* the locked doors.

Through recreational therapy, this warmth is stimulated in many ways. One way is to call each patient by his name. A name is the device mankind has developed for identifying the uniqueness of each person. Our name is one of our attributes that makes us feel like an important individual, like a person worthy of being loved. It is astonishing how patients manage to sit for two or three weeks and never know the names of people sitting next to them. Teaching people each other's names is one of the specific functions of recreation. If we know someone's name it is easier to be friendly.

A personal interest is shown in each patient by answering his many questions. During recreation activities there are many opportunities to talk with a patient about his family, to look at the pictures of his children, and to listen attentively to whatever he may have to say. Warmth is also created by responsiveness to humor. Patients in psychiatric hospitals frequently have a height-

DR. TIMMINS is director of recreational therapy at Timberlawn Sanitarium for Nervous and Mental Diseases, Dallas.

ened sense of humor. It is therapeutic to laugh, especially since emotional illnesses have enough gruesome aspects without taking everything too seriously. We laugh a great deal. We laugh about everything, about ourselves, our treatments. Twice a week we broadcast a disc-jockey show planned and written by the patients. The hospital patient newspaper is entitled the *Happy Valley Spark*—"All the fits that are news to print."

2. *To assist patients in better reality testing.* A frequent characteristic of major mental illnesses is a withdrawal from, and distortion of, reality. Patients may experience delusions, hallucinations, and periods of extreme confusion. Our program offers such individuals many concrete reality experiences. Real games are played with real balls, real bats, real rules, and a real score. There are real teams, taking real turns, winning or being defeated. We are making observations regarding the impact of specific "reality forcing" activities, such as picture quizzes on transportation, recreation activities, license plates, living people, foods, and animals. A special quiz on "abstractions" has been designed to challenge the preoccupation with detail typical of the patient with a schizophrenic reaction.

In conversations with patients, the recreational therapist also represents reality. "We will square dance tonight at 6:30." When a patient gets too far out in left field, we try to bring him back. For example, when he says, "Oh, isn't it nice to have someone here from the Red Cross tonight," the therapist says, "I am not from the Red Cross. I work here at Timberlawn." When a patient puts paste on her face, the therapist may say, "This is paste. We will use it to paste this colored paper onto the white paper." This is reality.

3. *To build self-esteem.* Most of the patients in our hospital lack self-esteem: they do not feel that they are of much account as human beings. They feel inadequate, incapable, unintelligent, un-nice. We make an attempt to structure all activities so patients will have an opportunity to learn to approve of themselves, to be successful, to gain self-esteem. A patient from a ranch in north Texas, recently told us, "When I came to Timberlawn, I thought I wasn't much.

Through all these socials you organize, I figger I'm no smaller than the rest. I'm just like all the others."

In working with patients in a psychiatric hospital, we try to be people worthy of trust. If we tell a patient we will do something for him or with him, we make a point of carrying it out to the best of our ability. For that particular patient at that one particular moment in time, the recreational therapist may represent all humanity. The patient tests the therapist. He says to himself, "If she disappoints me, I can't trust anybody." A person who cannot trust anybody cannot develop self-esteem.

Each patient must be helped to believe he has the capacity to recover. This belief is also part of self-esteem. Most patients do recover. Despite the bitter fact that *all* do not recover, the recreational therapist must continue to believe in the potential for getting well.

4. *To provide opportunities for expression of hostility.* Almost all patients in our hospital are people who are angry with other people. Therefore, special games allow patients to express this hostility. One game has been devised that consists of throwing bean bags at effigies of a man and a woman. The patient has to choose which figure he is going to hit. He earns points if he hits the one he chooses. He forfeits points if he hits the wrong one. One patient, who had been an expert pitcher on a ball team only a few years ago, was totally unable to hit the woman he said he was going to hit. He missed the woman by about three feet every time, but knocked down the man with unfailing regularity.

Another game, "Funnel Ball," is a team game played in the restricted areas of the disturbed-division lounges. Wild and raucous, it involves a great deal of pushing, shoving, and clattering, and was so designed deliberately. There are aggressive aspects to many other recreation activities that may be augmented through particular approaches in organization and leadership.

Nothing can be really taught which is not lived. Wisdom is never an isolated theory, but knowledge applied and utilized.—FREDERICK MAYER, PhD, in *Education for Creative Living* (Whittier Books).

Often a staff member serves as a target for verbal aggression. We become human dart boards, with poisoned darts flying thick and fast in our direction. In these instances, we try not to suggest to the patient he has said something wrong. In other cases, we may deliberately try to reflect feelings patients obviously have but are unable to verbalize. We may say to a patient, "You look *terribly* mad today." And she'll say, "You bet I am. I'm really going to get even with that doctor if I can ever get him to stand still long enough to catch him."

5. *To prepare the patient for his return to society.* It is one of our goals to help in the preparation of the patient for his return to gainful occupation and social acceptability in community life. The recreational therapy program serves as a liaison in several ways. We try to teach patients leisure interests and skills that will carry over to the "outside." At various times, we have had lessons in checkers, chess, bridge, poker, social dancing, and swimming.

We try to help the patient learn to place his focus on other people instead of on himself. Those who are convalescing are given many positions of leadership with their own peer group, and they assist with the activities on the more disturbed divisions. Further, at division meetings, individuals are elected to carry out various roles in recreation leadership. By fulfilling these roles, patients learn to assume responsibility, to take the consequences of their own actions, and not to be afraid that others will reject or disapprove of them.

Recreational therapy helps patients to look back on their hospitalization—to get a vista of the road they have traveled, and to appreciate their own capacities for improved living. One patient said, "When I first came here, the doctor told me I was withdrawn. I did not understand what being withdrawn meant until I got into these social activities. Now I know what I have to learn to be when I get out."

In the last analysis, activities and program are the modality, but the basic emphasis in recreational therapy must be on *being*, not on *doing*. Our fundamental goal is to give each patient an opportunity to mature, to grow to his full stature, to become the person he is capable of being. #

CREATIVE ACTIVITIES IN AN INSTITUTION

Walter E. Damon

THE WINTER, WITH its early darkness, cold damp weather, and unlighted athletic fields, necessitates an active indoor program for the leisure hours of our boys at the State Agricultural and Industrial School for delinquent boys, a few miles from Rochester, New York.

Crafts seem to be one successful answer for these hours. Many of these boys have previously learned some craft fundamentals in vocational schools, settlement houses, boys' clubs, private agencies, or other institutions. Although those with actual craft skills constitute a minority, they help us to arouse an interest in others and are cooperative in helping to teach crafts to less skilled boys.

At the beginning of the season, approximately twenty-five percent of them are interested in, or at least curious enough about, some hobby to "give it a try." As time goes by and more and

MR. DAMON is supervisor of recreation at the State Agricultural and Industrial School in Industry, New York. (See his article "Camping Therapy for Delinquents," RECREATION, March 1959.)

different craft materials are made available, others become intrigued. In many instances an entire cottage group will participate from October through April.

Two-fifths of the monies in our recreation fund and approximately one-fourth of the recreation supervisor's time are devoted to this program, conducted in the cottage area. To some, it may appear that there is too much devotion to this one activity.

Although the best scores on our boy's mental tests show that eighty-five percent fall in the average, or better, range of intelligence, most suffer rather severe educational retardation. Reading level falls around the sixth grade, arithmetic around the fifth, and the boys who have not progressed satisfactorily in school find satisfaction and a means of achieving recognition through their crafts—and crafts therefore become important.

Teaching Crafts. For the past ten years we have had excellent classes taught by outside teachers, and for three years Frank Staples, long-time craft specialist on the National Recreation Association staff, spent the greater part of a week with us. He worked directly with the boys in the evenings and spent his

afternoons with the men who supervise these cottages. A member of the staff of the Memorial Art Gallery has also been teaching the supervisors. Otherwise, on alternate years, the supervisor of recreation and others on the staff skilled in special crafts, serve as teachers.

Some of the crafts taught are: leather carving and assembling large projects, such as ladies' handbags, wallets and other saleable items; wood projects; aluminum foil tooling; simple weaving on hand looms and by hand; scrapcraft square-knot tying; basketry; model-boat and plane building; beadwork; woodcarving; and statuary plaster.

Drawing is taught in the school. Art materials needed in the cottages are supplied by the recreation office. Manual arts are taught in two general shops and in the machine, bakery, tailor, welding, carpenter, and print shops. Skills learned in these shops are often of such nature that the boys can, by getting necessary materials from the recreation office, make similar projects in their cottages.

Snow sculpturing contests were intro-



Snow tempts the creative person out of doors, offers new medium for experimentation. The white swan was entry in snow-sculpture contest.

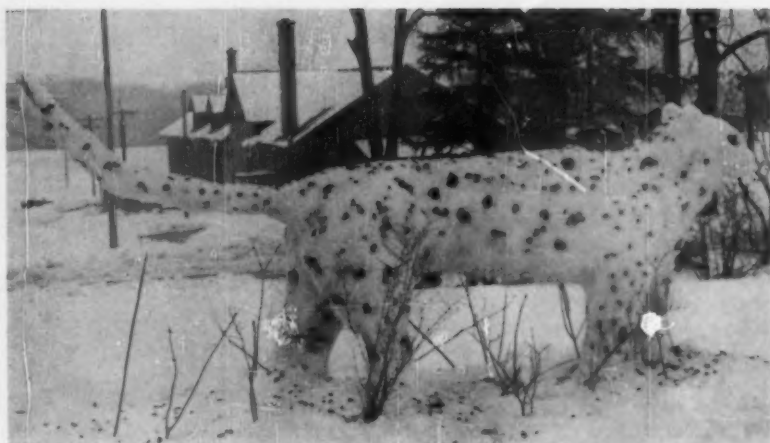
duced with moderate success and have grown extensively. The winners are taken to movies in a neighboring town as an added incentive to enter this creative competition.

Each of the cottages for the boys is a home, complete with kitchen, dining, and day room on the main floor and dormitory and clothing room on the top level. The basement serves as the hobby work area. With the exception of the three junior cottages, all have power jig saws, and basic carpenter tools for woodworking. These tools, as well as others needed for various crafts, are stored with supplies in a small room or closet. A workbench, small tables, and even Ping-pong tables are brought into use during hobby time.

Making something in crafts is not a mandatory part of the program. All boys are welcome to participate. Those not interested are permitted to read, listen to radios, write letters, or in some way keep themselves busy while under supervision.

Whenever a new craft is introduced, the number of boys learning is governed by the work space and materials available and the number interested. Working with more than six at a time is cumbersome and often wasteful of materials and man-hours. When many boys are interested, the supervisor teaches small groups, and these in turn become teachers for the others.

The first complete weekend of each month is "Visiting Weekend," when parents and relatives are permitted to



Making something is not mandatory, but strange animals take shape in winter twilight. Indoor crafts are taught as leisure-time activity.

visit and spend a few hours with the boys. For the past ten years the first weekend in May has been Hobby Show Weekend. The exhibits, which include booths set up in the assembly hall by all the cottages, the vocational shops, the academic school, and the Boy Scouts lodge, are open to the public for three days. Hundreds of people visit at that time and the exhibits have attracted close to a thousand people. The boys who have been the main contributors to this program throughout the winter act as guides.

On the Thursday prior to the opening, members of the Rochester Rotary Club spend from three to four hours judging exhibits. Winners are taken to

the movies and dinners, the grand winners to a day of fun at an amusement park or on an airplane ride. In all, there are over one hundred winners of the four prizes in the various categories.

Crafts are taught and encouraged, to give the boy something constructive to do during his leisure hours in the cottages. Then, too, crafts, such as snow sculpturing during the winter months, encourage creativeness and wholesome outdoor exercise. Without this incentive all too many hours would be spent indoors. Naturally the cottage displays are not all equal in attractiveness, but any boy who has something in the show is proud and anxious to show what he has made. #

The normal boy, being a primitive animal, takes to competition and battle. In the days before our civilization became so perfect, he matched his wits with the birds and the bees and the fish. He is today separated from Mother Earth and all her works, except the weather. The outlet of curiosity in exploring the streams and the fields is closed to him. The mysteries of the birds and the bees and fish are denied. He cannot even see all of the sky at one time.

This pavement boy, in fact, has a life of stairs, light switches, alleys, fire escapes, bells, and cobblestones, and a chance to get run over by a truck. Inasmuch as he cannot contend with nature, he is likely to take on contention with a policeman.—HERBERT HOOVER.

THE DOLLS OF TEXAS

*Sharing some of the secrets
of building a doll show into
a star attraction . . .*



OH, THOSE Texas dolls! No, we speak not of the beautiful *live* kind in the June-moon songs, but of the infinite variety exhibited by owners, young and old, at recreation department doll shows jammed by record crowds of spectators. "Our annual doll show is one of the most enthusiastically received projects of the department, usually attended by thousands of persons from the very young to the very old," reports Bernard Davis, director of the Galveston Parks and Recreation Department. Texas City and Corpus Christi likewise report similar acclaim for their shows, as do recreation departments in other parts of Texas. This is true, too, in many other parts of the country. With genuine effort and good promotion, doll shows can become a major special event.

In Galveston, Christmas dolls are taken to a doll-show party in February, while they are still new and fresh for entry. One of the big attractions at Galveston is exhibitions of noncompeting collections of rare and unusual dolls, including doll furniture and doll houses. There were 773 entries in Galveston's last doll show.

For recreation leaders interested in planning such an event, here is the general setup, as outlined by Dubba Doo-ley, Texas City director of recreation

and former recreation director in Galveston: There is no registration or admission fee. The event is open to the public—boys, girls and adults—of all ages. A panel of judges awards prize ribbons to the winners of first, second, and third places in each of the categories in which dolls are registered. Divisions or classifications can be: largest, smallest, oldest, most unique, character, bride, rag, boy, animal, twin, family, European, Oriental, and miscellaneous foreign.

Publicity, on which the success of the show greatly depends, is via local newspapers, radio and television stations. Posters are also placed in schools and recreation centers, and announcements made in the schools.

Dolls are brought in for registration two or three days in advance. Forms are filled out in duplicate and a number attached to each doll. This number corresponds with the number on the registration form. There is no limit to the number of dolls one person may enter. (One registration form is used for each registrant, regardless of the number of dolls entered). The number of dolls one person enters in each category is written in beside the respective category on the registration form, and the total number of all dolls entered by each is shown on the entry form. The original

registration form is retained by the recreation department, the duplicate given to registrant.

Display tables should be set up the day before the registration, with signs showing categories of dolls. As dolls are brought in and immediately registered, those assisting with the registration place their entries on the proper tables. All who have doll stands are requested to bring them, but the stands are not a contest entrance requirement.

Three judges named several weeks prior to the date of the show, award the ribbons on the morning before the opening of the show. If experts are not available, attempts should be made to procure persons who have a keen interest in and some knowledge of dolls. In order that the judging may be impartial, names of owners do not appear on or near the dolls nor are registration forms shown the judges. The ribbon awards are pinned on the winning dolls by the judges immediately after judging; and the owners' names are later determined by means of the dolls' numbers. A prepared form is given to the judges to fill in, and space is provided for registrant or owner's name, to be written in later and given to the press for publicity.

The tables on which the dolls are exhibited are roped off, and carry signs of "Do Not Touch." Displays often include very valuable dolls, and doll shows should therefore be held in a building or center where a watchman is on duty day and night. Insurance can be an added protection to the city.

Entrance to a show is made by one door and exit by another. While the show is in progress, employees of the recreation department are stationed behind the ropes between the tables to see that no one touches any entry.

Immediately after the event, entries are returned to owners who turn in the duplicate registration form or entry slip. Recreation employees are stationed at the various tables to see that owners receive their dolls. This process is simplified by the corresponding numbers on the dolls and the registration forms. An employee stationed at the exit door picks up the duplicate registration form after all dolls entered thereon have been returned and checked off. Any remaining dolls should be picked up on the next work day, if possible.

Neta Black, program director in Texas City, reports that "volunteers from the Girl Scouts help with registration

and during the show by staying inside the roped-off area, which insures safety of dolls from admirers who like to touch." At the last show in Texas City an exhibit demonstrated the therapeutic values of gardening with approximately thirty dolls depicting various aspects. In addition, the show included a private collection of rare foreign dolls and several historical collections of handmade, old, and unique types of dolls. Among the spectators were a surprising number of men who viewed and commented favorably on the displays.

For the 1957 Corpus Christi doll show staff member Frank Olstowski transformed the exposition hall into a magic forest and over twenty thousand viewed the show over a four-day period. Special events included free puppet shows by Junior League puppeteers, and "imported" exhibits such as egg-shell dolls made by a young polio victim of Ashtabula, Ohio. He had taken up the doll hobby to regain strength in his fingers and hands.

These Texas shows are not haphazard, thrown-together affairs but planned productions that have become a major event in their communities. #



RETIRING

Harold Van Arsdale

HAROLD S. VAN ARSDALE, district representative of the National Recreation Association, retires as of February 1, 1959. Mr. Van Arsdale, familiar figure in the Southwest, has served two great movements during the years of his professional career—the national YMCA and the National Recreation Association. He has represented the Association in its Southwest District* since 1943.

Following his graduation from Springfield College, Massachusetts, Mr. Van Arsdale taught school in Pennsyl-

vania. His first experience in community recreation was as a director of physical education and recreation in Rockville Centre, New York. For twenty years he was physical education director of the YMCA in Elizabeth, New Jersey, and for fifteen years served as a member of the recreation board there.

Appreciation of his many services and guidance has recently been expressed in a series of dinners and citations throughout the Southwest, chief among them being an appointment, by the governor of Oklahoma, as honorary colonel of the governor's staff, in a gesture of "special trust and confidence in the ability and integrity of Harold S. Van Ar-

sdale," and a life membership in the Oklahoma Recreation Society. In Texas, the city of El Paso honored him with the title of "conquistador," as a token of affection and esteem, while San Antonio appointed him to the office of "alcalde" (mayor to you) of that beautiful city. He is also a life member of the Texas Recreation Society and received a plaque citing his "outstanding service" from the Louisiana Recreation Association.

Many of "Mr. Van's" valuable contributions have been in the special surveys and evaluations he has made of recreation needs and resources in the communities of that part of the country, and in the advice and counsel based on experience that he has been able to give where needed. He will be sorely missed by scores of colleagues and friends, not only in the Southwest district but elsewhere throughout the country. Best wishes to you, Van! #

* Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas.

SIX NEW GAMES FOR CHRISTMAS

Lola Sadlo, Sketches by Ernest J. Velardi, Jr.

Here are six new Christmas games created by the author from jancy, need, thrift, imagination, nostalgia, curiosity, and sheer desire. They can be played by those of all ages—from intermediate elementary grades through “keen-agers.”

Decorate the Christmas Tree



Created: When the author was returning from a national convention and saw an inebriated, bald-pated, rosy-complexioned individual standing on a train platform. A red vest added to an effect that made him appear somewhat like a Christmas tree.

Number of Players: Any number.

Formation: Teams play in scattered positions on the game area.

Materials: Boxes, equivalent in number to the number of teams, filled with old discarded Christmas decorations,

such as tinsel, icicles, paper stars, and chains, cotton, etcetera. (Do not use objects which can break.)

Directions:

1. Divide the group into teams.
2. Tell each team to select one of its group to be the Christmas tree, which is to be decorated by the others on the team.
3. Give box of Christmas decorations to each team.
4. Set a time limit of from five to ten minutes.
5. Have “trees” parade.

Objective: Committee selects the best decorated tree and most deserving team.

'Twas the Night Before Christmas



Created: When in a moment of nostalgia the author's favorite poem was recalled and a pattern of figures, cards, and the first four lines of the poem became a game configuration for a mixer.

Number of Players: Any number.

Formation: Scattered, to begin with, or seated at tables.

Materials: Three-by-eight cardboard, or heavy construction-paper plaques suspended by string to go over the heads of

DR. SADLO is assistant professor of physical education and recreation and MR. VELARDI is assistant professor of art at San Fernando Valley State College, California.

players, equal to the number of participants at the party. On each is printed a line of the first four lines of the poem:

*'Twas the night before Christmas when all through the house
Not a creature was stirring, not even a mouse;
The stockings were hung by the chimney with care,
In hopes that St. Nicholas soon would be there. . . .*

In other words, if there are thirty-two players, there will be eight sets of cards with four lines in each set.

Directions:

1. Suspend the mixed cards, face down, around the necks of all players.
 2. At the “Go!” everyone is to turn over his card and scramble about to find the other three lines of the poem.
- Objective:** To form a line of four persons with the poem's lines in the correct order. The first group to do the above is the winning team.

Head Autograph



Created: From curiosity and sheer desire to present something new to the recreation directors in the Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks at their 1957 annual Christmas party.

Number of Players: Any number.

Formation: May be seated in auditorium, around tables, or in any positions in game area.

Materials: Sheets of eight-by-ten drawing paper equivalent in number to the group of participants. A piece of colored crayon for each individual.

Directions:

1. Distribute paper and crayons.
2. Give instructions to the participants that at the word “Go!” they are to place the papers atop their heads, and write their full names, using left hands, or hand not ordinarily used.
3. Pass paper to neighbor to see if he can read your writing.

Objective: This is an icebreaker and a “fun” conversation piece.

Picassos and Rembrandts

Created: From sense of thrift to use other side of paper after playing above game.

Number of Players: Any number.

Formation: Same as in Head Autograph.

Materials: Same as in Head Autograph.

Directions:

1. Tell participants to print their names legibly on the side upon which they wrote their names.

2. Give instructions now to turn the paper and draw a Christmas scene atop their heads. The hand regularly used now gives a slight advantage.

3. Collect drawings and crayons.

Objective: To uncover latent talent, and later to proclaim the winners.

Christmas Package



Created: When need arose for a Christmas game that could be played in a small area by older people at an adult arts-and-crafts center.

Number of Players: Any number.

Formation: Teams play in scattered positions on the game area.

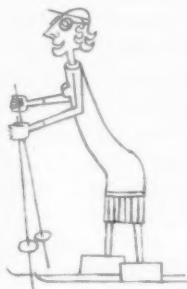
Materials: Packages, equivalent in number to the number of teams, of mixed Christmas wrappings, tissue paper, old ribbons and bows, seals, and what-not.

Directions:

1. Divide the group into teams.
2. Tell each team to select one of its group to be the human Christmas package that is to be wrapped and trimmed by the others on the team.
3. Give package of miscellaneous "wrappings and trimmings" to each team.
4. Set a time limit of approximately ten minutes.

Objective: Some "packages" can move and some cannot; therefore the committee of judges can make the rounds to select the most handsome Christmas "package."

Ski Relay



Created: When the author saw a group of dry-land skiers going through the motions of the activity on one of the local playgrounds.

Number of Players: Any even number.

Formation: In relay teams at desired distances apart.

XXXXX _____ XXXXX
OOOOO _____ OOOOO

Materials: Skis of any size cut out of construction paper (one pair per team). Shoeboxes for ski boots (one

pair per team). A little artificial snow. Goggles, if you wish.

Directions:

1. Divide the group into teams in relay formation.
2. At the command "Go!" the first member is to step into shoeboxes, don goggles, step into paper skis and ski across to other member on his team. He sheds his equipment for the other member who repeats the motions to the other side.

3. For variety and atmosphere the leader can place obstacles in the path and sprinkle a little snow about.

Objective: The first team to complete the cycle is adjudged the winner.

A NAME GAME

William Frederickson, Jr., superintendent of recreation in Los Angeles, worked out this party idea, which can be used for several purposes. For co-recreation groups, each person is asked to sign his own name at the top of the sheet, then to secure the signatures of other guests on the lines of the star. Boys sign their names on the lines ending in stars; girls use the lines ending in circles. When the star is complete with names (getting the names is a mixer in itself) it can be used:

1. As a mixer to find partners for dances or games. The leader may borrow the sheet from any person and read the names of pairs beginning at the top and running from left to right.

2. As a game. The leader may take the guest list and read off names. The participants may check in pencil as in bingo. The game may then be won by a player having any two names forming a straight line; any four names forming a cross.

The same form can be used for any number of pairing for additional games. The twenty-six numbered lines at the bottom may be used for several purposes. Each person may try to write the titles of the dance tunes played during the evening, the winners receiving a small prize. Or each person may use the lines to write the names of other players, or for any purpose that the imagination of the leader may devise.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. | 14. |
| 2. | 15. |
| 3. | 16. |
| 4. | 17. |
| 5. | 18. |
| 6. | 19. |
| 7. | 20. |
| 8. | 21. |
| 9. | 22. |
| 10. | 23. |
| 11. | 24. |
| 12. | 25. |
| 13. | 26. |



If recreation and play are to contribute to the child's self realization, social and emotional maturation, and self-direction, they must reflect a community understanding of this important relationship. Recreation is not the mere development, financing, and operation of a facility or program, but a partial reflection of the citizens' concern for all phases of the child's physical, social, intellectual, and emotional well-being. It is also an expression of the adult community's cultural values, its social orientation and structure, and its institutionalized roles and criteria of social behavior.—DR. DOROTHY ZIETZ, Associate Professor of Social Welfare, Sacramento State College, California, in Child Welfare: Principles and Methods (John Wiley, 1959).



This will help you know a new community and avoid duplicating services already available.

START WITH A SURVEY

V. E. (Gene) Rotsch

THE CITY OF Garden Grove, California, celebrated its third anniversary as an incorporated city in June. New cities in this fast growing state are not too unusual but the growth pattern of this particular Orange County community has been fabulous. In 1951, the total population was some eighteen hundred persons; now it is in excess of sixty-five thousand.

In 1957, when I assumed directorship of Garden Grove's first department of recreation and parks, there were no municipal leisure facilities: no program, no staff, no administrative structure, nor any of the other component parts comprising a typical recreation and parks program. The city was fortunate, however, in having a city administrator and a city council with a great amount of foresight. Earlier they had acquired a forty-acre park site from the U.S. Government, and were also negotiating for a small county-owned park within the city limits.

The average age of the populace was rather young, the average annual income higher than most communities of similar size, and the community primarily residential. I did not have the slightest idea as to their cultural and leisure needs and desires. The logical manner to obtain this and other information, therefore, was to conduct a communitywide recreation survey. The questionnaires were separated into three age and interest groupings: one for elementary and intermediate

schools; one for adults and families; and a special teen-age questionnaire. In this way, chances were that the response might be greater, because members of each group would feel that their *own* interests were being explored.

Survey Mechanics

The mechanics in setting up, distributing, collecting, and tabulating the results were simple but effective. Forty-eight thousand questionnaires were printed. Distribution was carefully planned to reach every home and every person in the community. The elementary and intermediate school questionnaires were distributed to each child, through the cooperation of the schools, these to be taken home and filled out in a family group. The questionnaire for the adults accompanied that for the pre-teens, and these two forms were distributed in the classroom one day and returned the next. The teen-age questionnaires were distributed to the high schools and filled out by each student during an advisory period. We felt it was wiser to have them fill these forms in the classroom rather than at home. We knew, from past experience, that written material to be taken home by teen-agers quite often finds its way into paper airplanes or into the nearest wastebasket.

Wider distribution was obtained by including parochial schools and churches; and simple clip-out questionnaires were printed in local newspapers. The adult-family questionnaires were also spotted in shopping centers, stores,

the chamber of commerce, city hall, and other focal points throughout the community, for pick-up distribution. Even the response on this latter, rather loosely structured, method was very rewarding. Upon completion of the survey, questionnaires were collected and brought to city hall for tabulation.

Twenty-five ladies from local PTA's volunteered to tabulate the results. Special sheets were broken down into categories of interest and into the three original age-level groups. The PTA ladies were divided into two- or three-person teams and proved to be highly interested and competent in their work. We used a one-to-ten sampling ratio on the general questions on each form, but went a step further on certain questions and tabulated every answer. Upon completion of the tabulation, we compiled the results and published them in percentages. The entire survey took three weeks.

Revealing Response

The numerical response was beyond our fondest hopes and expectations. Of the forty-eight thousand forms distributed, we received better than a twenty-five-percent response. This, in itself, was rather amazing, but it was even more amazing to find the strong opinions expressed. People were honest and forthright and highly interested in the entire procedure. We did try one gimmick, to determine the actual amount of interest going into the filling out of each questionnaire. We purposely eliminated swimming or aquatic activities

MR. ROTSCH is director of recreation and parks in Garden Grove, California.

from the list of program interest questions. Many persons spotted this omission immediately and as high as eight percent wrote it in. Many of the questions were answered exactly as we, as recreation professionals, had expected. However, there were other rather surprising facts revealed.

Having conducted a similar survey in another city, I had found that there are multiple values, both immediate and long range in nature:

- The creation of an immediate public awareness of the fact that "recreation is here"; thus actually drawing the pub-

lic into the early planning stages of a new recreation and parks department.

- Learning, at first hand, from the public of all ages and interest levels, what their particular activity and program are.

- Utilization of the obtained results, in the structure and operation of the department's program.

We feel that we have learned many important facts on a local basis by conducting this survey. Many of these facts are of local interest only; others may have statewide, even national import.

Ninety-five percent of our local pop-

ulation has moved into the community during the past seven years, most of them from communities where municipal recreation programs were already established and operating smoothly. These people had become accustomed and conditioned to properly conducted, organized municipal recreation. They like it, and realize its importance and its ultimate social and cultural values. This local survey has proven to be a compliment and a vote of confidence for the entire profession, if nothing else, through the tremendous public response. #

Financing Delegates' Expenses

A POLICY PROBLEM facing many recreation departments is how to finance delegates' attendance at national, district, and state conferences. To ascertain practices in other large cities, the District of Columbia recreation department sent out a questionnaire, answered by sixteen cities of 500,000 population or over. Questions and a summary of replies from fifteen cities follow.

Q. Does your agency pay travel and subsistence costs for employee attendance at conferences?

A. All fifteen agencies answered yes. Ten pay the actual cost without restrictions. One pays all travel plus \$15, \$20, or \$25 per day subsistence; another, seven cents a mile and \$16.75 per day; and another eight cents a mile, with an indefinite subsistence payment, depending on conference location.

Q. Is payment authorized for registration fees, banquets, and other official functions?

A. Payments are authorized by all fifteen agencies.

Q. For what kind of conferences is payment authorized?

A. One agency is restricted to one conference per year, the superintendent deciding which one. National conferences are authorized by the other fourteen. Ten cities also pay travel and subsistence to sectional, district, or state conferences.

Among the conferences mentioned, the National Recreation Association appeared fourteen times; the American Institute of Park Executives, nine times; the American Recreation Society, six times; and the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, three times. A number of other special interest conferences were mentioned once or twice.

Q. Are there other than financial restrictions on attendance, such as distance, length of stay, degree of conference participation, and so forth?

A. Eight cities have no restrictions. Three need approval from higher officials. One is limited to one conference, not to exceed five days. Others use program content or distance as further determinants.

Q. What level of personnel is permitted to attend con-

ferences, with costs paid by the agency?

A. Only one city restricts attendance to the superintendent. Two-thirds of the cities permit attendance by supervisors and higher. Two cities will send any professional employee to appropriate conferences. One will send recreation leaders to state conferences only; another, to a national conference, if nearby.

Q. Are employees on full-duty status while attending?

A. All cities reported yes and, with one exception, while traveling to and from it.

Q. Are employees required to file written reports?

A. Seven cities require them; two, oral; and five, none. In one city, a report is customary but not compulsory.

Q. How much is budgeted for out-of-town travel and subsistence?

A. There is a wide range, varying from \$6,350 in one city to \$300 in another. Three cities budget \$1,200 each. Two agencies allocate funds as needed. One agency has received no funds for the past three years. The source, in all cases, was appropriated funds.

Q. Do you note any trends to restrict or increase funds for conference travel?

A. Nine cities report a restrictive trend; five, no trend; and one, a variation from year to year.

Conclusions

- All cities recognize the importance of conference attendance.
- It is generally agreed that all levels of conferences are important.
- Cities recognize the importance of attendance by all levels of supervisory and administrative personnel.
- Most cities budget annually for conference expenses, but imply amount budgeted is not necessarily ample.

The fact that replies were received from fifteen of the sixteen cities queried, and that all want copies of the summary, indicates that questions of travel and subsistence for attendance at professional conferences vitally concerns everyone. #

LOCAL AND STATE DEVELOPMENTS

Elvira Delany

FLORIDA. The capital improvement program in *Sanford* has resulted in a new civic center that cost \$244,436. The building, covering one-and-an-eighth acres, filled the city's standing need for an auditorium and recreation center to serve all age groups. The domed auditorium, with a seating capacity of 1,400, was constructed by using Rilco laminated wood arches that give a roof height of thirty-two feet and a clear span of eighty-six feet. One end of the arch meets the floor level at the rear of the auditorium, while the other end rests on the laminated wood proscenium arch of the stage. An interesting aspect was the use of fir two-by-fours, on edge, for the roof deck, necessitated by the complex curves of the dome (see photograph).

The auditorium dome received a white plastic reflective coating that guarantees the inside temperature to be within one degree of the outdoor shade temperature. In addition to this reflective roof coating, fixed aluminum sunshades of a honeycomb design are used to cover the glass area of the auditorium walls to increase the efficiency of the air conditioning.

At the side and in line with the back of the auditorium, a long wing swings out in a half-moon shape to provide an area for youth recreation. While completely separated from the auditorium section, this glass-front recreation wing remains an integral part of the entire structure through the use of covered walks and passageways. Folding wall partitions are used to provide a flexible use of this area by the division of the recreation wing into separate rooms of any desired size. The open area, encompassed by the auditorium and recreation wing, has been utilized for a concrete patio that provides an area for outdoor dancing as well as games and roller skating.



Sanford, Florida, Civic Center.

GEORGIA. Callaway Stadium in *LaGrange* opened this fall with a capacity crowd of 5,700 witnessing a high school football game. The stadium seats 5,014 and was built with funds provided by the Callaway Community Foundation. It is available on a rental basis to *LaGrange* and *Troup* County citizens for all activities. The Bermuda-sodded playing field of regulation size has an 18-inch elevation in the center and drainage outlets at 50-foot intervals on each side. An underground irrigation system will make it possible to keep the grass in good shape during the summer. The stands are constructed of concrete with frames that were poured into place, with tiers made of prestressed concrete on which "form-fitting" seats are placed.

At long last, *Griffin* has a community center it can call its own. For years *Griffin*'s recreation center had moved from building to building. Finally, the city's recreation advisory board decided the time had come for a permanent building. Plans were drawn and a nonprofit organization, *Civic Youth Incorporated*, organized. The city then passed a referendum to give the *CYI* a plot of ground at *Municipal Park*. With a loan from a bank and the *Peace Officers Association*, the *CYI* was able to start construction. At present, the city leases the building from *CYI*. In ten years, when the building is paid for, the *CYI* will give the building to the city and the *Griffin Recreation Department* (see photograph, upper right).

MARYLAND. In September *Rockville* formally dedicated its first recreation center, devoted entirely to teen-age activities. The building, in *Elwood Smith Memorial Park*, consists of a 20'-by-38' lounge area, an enclosed office for the director, and a main floor, 38'-by-48'; total cost \$39,000.

MICHIGAN. The Kiddie Korral in *Mansfield Tot Park, Port Huron*, has solved the problem of what to do with



stumps too costly to remove. They were topped with circular marine plywood and transformed into miniature tables for tots. Half-moon seats accompany the tables. The tot park is the joint effort of the *United Paperworkers and Papermakers* local and the city recreation department. Under a two-year joint agreement, the union agreed to give the money for the play equipment and the city assumed responsibility for the planning, purchase, and installation of the apparatus, as well as management of the park. The area, about one acre of heavily wooded land, is in a neighborhood where recreation facilities had always been lacking.

NEW JERSEY. The state has approved a plan for a 50'-by-40' bathing beach on the *Navesink River, Red Bank*, and it is scheduled for completion by spring. The area will be dredged twenty-five feet from the shore, filled with sand, and will be roped off. *Ocean City* has reclaimed three miles of beachfront as the result of a giant sand pumping project.

As a result of a referendum in the November elections communities may now legally conduct games of chance which, according to a 1956 state supreme court decision, had

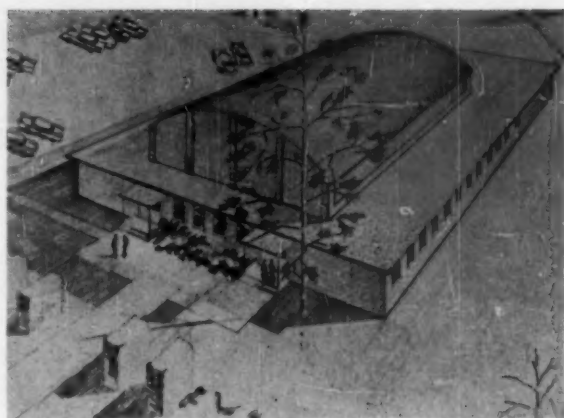
been a violation of state gambling laws. Operation of the games (by local option) is restricted to amusement parks, resort areas, and to fund-raising events for religious, charitable, fraternal, or civic purposes. Fee for all games is twenty-five cents with prizes limited to a value of no more than \$15. Each operator must pay an annual license fee of \$100 and a state amusement games-control commissioner will be named to establish regulations for the games.

NEW MEXICO. Recreation is expanding rapidly in Gallup. The town has a new 100'-by-70' swimming pool, complete with bathhouse and wading pool. This outdoor pool (which will be covered later) was financed by a \$165,000 bond issue to be repaid with state cigarette-tax money that reverts to cities and counties for recreation purposes (see RECREATION, September 1956, Page 327). The old swimming pool has been converted into an amphitheater and picnic area complete with concrete tables and fireplaces. Gallup also has two new tennis courts with four inches of curbing to permit flooding for ice skating. The major problems besetting recreation in Gallup, according to Michael E. McKissick, director of the recreation and parks department, are "water systems, grass, and trees." After having experimented with Arizona ash and Carolina poplar as possible solutions to the tree problem, Mr. McKissick finds that the poplars win. They are just "tremendous," he says. For 1960 Gallup plans new playground equipment for Veterans Park and grass seeding all around town. Gallup's recreation commission has as its chairman Wayne Banks, administrative assistant at the Wingate Ordnance Depot.

NEW YORK. After much vociferous campaigning and heated battle by fervent proponents and opponents, voters approved the constitutional amendment authorizing the controversial Northway route through the state Adirondack Forest Preserve. Since 1895 the state constitution had stipulated that the Adirondack and Catskill forest preserves "shall be kept forever as wild forest lands," thus necessitating an amendment (see RECREATION, January 1959, Page 31). The four-lane, concrete, tollfree expressway will cover 254 acres of the 2,300,000-acre preserve and will run along the west shore of Schroon Lake.

OREGON. The state has appointed its first director of recreation, Clayton Anderson, formerly superintendent of the Willamalane Park and Recreation District.

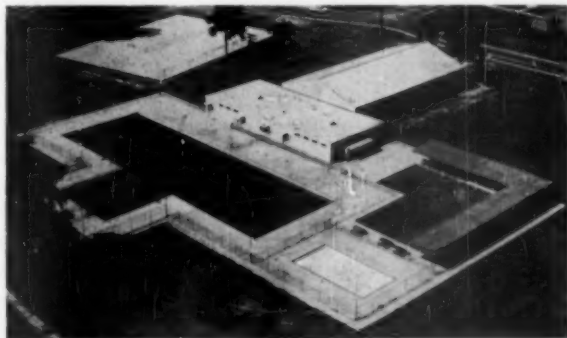
An excellent example of joint planning, acquisition, and development is the new five-hundred-acre metropolitan park in Eugene, the joint effort of the park and recreation department, Lane County, the University of Oregon, the Eugene Water and Electric Board, and others. This centrally located area will provide facilities for the entire metropolitan area of Eugene and Springfield. The Tualatin Hills Park and Recreation District (Beaverton) has passed a \$675,000 bond issue to provide for the acquisition of several recreation areas, five sets of two lighted tennis courts, four wading pools, a lighted baseball field, an indoor-outdoor swimming pool and one outdoor pool, which will cost \$364,000.



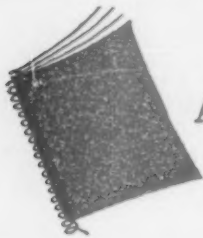
Griffin, Georgia, Youth Center.

SOUTH CAROLINA. Since Danny Jones, director of the Cooper River Parks and Playground Commission, has given so much of himself and his life to the cause of recreation, it was only fitting that the North Charleston area he serves show its gratitude with a "Danny Jones Appreciation Day," during which it named a new swimming pool and recreation center in his honor. Danny's "day" was not limited to North Charleston, but was also commemorated all over the South where his influence has been felt down the years, in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida. In honor of the event, the state house of representatives adopted a resolution citing "the dedicated attitude and life of Danny Jones in helping to make the north area a wonderful place to live and raise children." The Charleston News and Courier said editorially: "Mr. Jones is a native of Charleston who has been contributing ably to the future as well as the present of the community."

The Daniel H. Jones Swimming Pool and Recreation Center (to be formal) cost \$170,000 and includes three tennis courts, a 165'-by-52' swimming pool, 42'-by-43' diving well, and 40'-by-52' wading pool, and patio area. The recreation center is located on a fourteen-and-a-half-acre lot; a large picnic area in a wooded area will be constructed later. The above facilities were part of a \$250,000 bond issue of the Cooper River Commission, approved by North Charleston citizens in 1958. Also constructed the same time was another pool, 25 meters by 42 feet, a 32'-by-32' diving well, a 20'-by-20' wading pool, plus bathhouse, to give the area its first two public swimming pools. #



In appreciation of Danny Jones.



A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

New District Representative

Elsewhere in the magazine you will read of Harold Van Arsdale's retirement as Southwest district representative. Taking his place as of January 1 will be Robert E. Shipp, who claims Texas as home even though he is Illinois born.

Bob was appointed as director of recreation in El Paso in May 1951 and has held that job until his new appointment. He has been a member of the board of the El Paso Community Services Council, the El Paso Community Girl Scouts, Our Lady's Youth Center (*written up by William Hay in the October 1958 RECREATION*), El Paso Servicemen's Recreation Council, and the El Paso AAU Commission.

Thirty-nine-year-old Mr. Shipp has been president of the Texas Recreation Society, which awarded him a fellow membership in 1957. He also holds a professional certificate from the Society. He has also been a member of the NRA's Southwest District Advisory Committee on Recreation Administration.

During World War II he served as a field artillery officer and then was assigned to Special Services in the Philippines and later at Fort Bliss, Texas. He is married and the father of four children.

Flashes from the Armed Forces

The week of November 1-7 was 1959 Army Arts and Crafts Week, and was observed at all installations, worldwide. It was conducted in conjunction with the 29th Annual American Art Week. Among the several purposes of this week are: to better acquaint all members of the military community with the program, its facilities, services, and recreation opportunities; stimulate and en-

courage maximum participation in the shops; and utilize celebration of National Art Week for mutual exchange of cultural resources between the army and civilian communities.

As an example of such participation, the service club of the Granite City Engineer Depot, Illinois, presented an exhibit of original editorial cartoons drawn by cartoonist Bill Mauldin of World War II fame, who told the stories of its soldiers via the adventures of Willie and Joe. Mary Frances Sargent is service club director in Granite City.



Anne Livingston (left), social recreation specialist of the National Recreation Association, points out planned activities for three-day course at Robins AFB, Georgia, attended by recreation workers from base and nearby area.

ARS Elections

The new officers for the American Recreation Society, 1960, are:

Jesse A. Reynolds, director of the Richmond, Virginia, Department of Recreation and Parks, national president; Foster Blaisdell, superintendent of the Topeka, Kansas, Recreation Commission, president-elect for term beginning the fall of 1960.

William Frederickson, Jr., Los Angeles superintendent of recreation, first vice-president; Dr. Edith L. Ball, associate professor of recreation, New York University, second vice-president; Edward H. Thacker, recreation analyst of the District of Columbia Recreation Department, treasurer; and Jackson J.

Perry, Dayton, Ohio, superintendent of the division of parks and recreation, assistant treasurer.

Repeat Performance

The successful Midwest Recreation Executives School will be repeated this year, February 22 to 26, and prospects for another good section look excellent. Cosponsored by the University of Kansas and the National Recreation Association (*see RECREATION, April 1959*), the school will have an interesting staff of instructors. They will deal with such subjects as Techniques of Communication; In-Service Training; Use of Parks in the Recreation Program and Park and Recreation Department Relationships; Community Center Planning and Operation; The Role of Recreation in Society; Recreation Program for the Ill and Handicapped; and others.

A thirty-five-dollar registration fee covers cost of the course; several NRA-affiliated organizations in the district are now offering scholarships. For further information, or to register, write to H. H. Longsdorf, assistant manager, Lawrence Center, University of Kansas.

News About People



Robert Toolson of Dodge City, Kansas, is seen receiving his certificate of achievement, certifying completion of his National Recreation Association internship with the Philadelphia Department of Recreation, from recreation commissioner Robert Crawford. Mr. Toolson is now assistant recreation superintendent in Oak Park, Illinois.

• A National Recreation Association Board member will be one of twenty members of the Catholic laity in the Omaha, Nebraska, Archdiocese honored by Pope John for their church work. Mrs. Paul Gallagher will receive a Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice Medal at St.



Dr. Vierling Kersey, president of the Los Angeles Recreation and Park Commission, pins a corsage on Betty H. Y. Lim, a "transfer" recreation director from Honolulu. In an exchange program Mrs. Fae Taylor of Los Angeles will take over Miss Lim's duties in Hawaii for a year. On the left is Mrs. Minette B. Spector, supervisor of recreation; next, Mrs. Harold C. Morton, commission member.

Cecilia's Cathedral some time in December of this year.

- After twenty-six years as superintendent of recreation in Greenwich, Connecticut, Jim Stevens, Sr. is retiring, officially, as of December 31. After a month or so of vacationing he plans to live in Raleigh, North Carolina, where his son, Jim, Jr., is associate director of the North Carolina Recreation Commission.

- Three Theodore Roosevelt distinguished service medals were recently awarded, one to Henry Cabot Lodge, American ambassador to the United Nations, one to the American Museum of Natural History, and one to Horace M. Albright, industrialist and conservationist. The latter, former head of the National Park Service, was cited for furthering the conservation of natural resources.

Food Classes for Older People

A program stressing cooking for individuals has been planned for the elder citizens of Phoenix, Arizona, by the Arizona Public Service and the City of Phoenix Parks and Recreation Department. The classes, conducted by members of the Home Service Department, began November 5 as part of the food service program planned to fit the needs of retired people. It will offer quick and easy recipes, cooking in small amounts, using portable appliances, food selection, nutrition and other suggestions.

In Memoriam

- Mrs. Julia Chase, eighty-five, long active in Westchester County, N. Y., civic affairs, died October 21. Mrs. Chase had helped found the Girl Scouts and the Women's Civic League of Tarrytown and was once the chairman of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs. Though active in many other fields, she still had time to give service to the National Recreation Association.

- Retired secretary and legal advisor for the National Capital Parks and Planning Commission Thomas S. Settle died November 3 at his home in Washington, D. C., at the age of seventy-eight. After his graduation from college, he received a Rockefeller Foundation grant to work for better schools and roads in Virginia. In 1913, the National Recreation Association asked him to become its secretary. During his fourteen years on the job he stumped the country, visiting city after city, in an effort to persuade them to set up recreation departments, get the children off the streets and into the playgrounds. He left NRA in 1927 to practice law in Washington.

- John E. Ridley, executive director of the Carver Community Center, Evansville, Indiana, died of a heart attack on October 24. Mr. Ridley was one of the old guard in community center work and had been active in the National Recreation Association's program over the years. He was also an officer in the E. T.

Atwell Memorial Committee. He will be sorely missed by his many friends in the recreation movement.

- Noted Cincinnati civic leader Edgar J. Friedlander died October 24 at the age of eighty-one. He was deeply involved with many phases of National Recreation Association work, having been a faithful contributor since 1927, a sponsor from 1935-53, and a member of the Cincinnati Committee from 1957-59. NRA was one of his many interests, which included being former treasurer of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, member of the executive committee of the Community Chest, treasurer of the Harvard Club, trustee of Cincinnati's Fine Arts Fund, and others.

- Alfred Ely died October 16 at his home in Far Hills, New Jersey, at the age of seventy-five. Long interested in wildlife, Mr. Ely was first vice-president and counsel for the New York Zoological Society. During the first part of October he received that society's Gold Medal for his "unique devotion and incomparable contributions."

He was founder, trustee, and first vice-president of the Conservation Foundation, a member of the Boone and Crockett Club, and chairman of the Committee on Records of North American Big Game.

- Walter W. Naumburg, retired banker and patron of music, died October 17 in New York City at the age of ninety-one. Each summer he financed the four Naumburg concerts on the Central Park [New York City] Mall.

These concerts were begun by his father, back in 1905, who also gave the bandstand on the mall to the city. Practically all of Mr. Naumburg's spare time was devoted to furthering the cause of music, and he spent a large part of his fortune helping musicians and music in one way or another. He himself gave up playing the cello, for fun, when he was eighty-five.

- John C. Haddock, Jr., sixty-six, died November 10 at his home in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, after a long illness. An anthracite coal operator, Mr. Haddock had long been active in civic affairs. He served as president of the Community Welfare Federation and was a former director of the Wyoming Valley Playground and Recreation Association. #

Hospital Capsules

Beatrice H. Hill

✦ Of primary importance to those of us working with the ill and handicapped is the "Bill for Independent Living" (H. R. 3465), presented to Congress earlier this year and currently being revised. The bill was introduced by Congressman Carl Elliott of Alabama and reads as follows: "To provide evaluation of rehabilitation potentials and rehabilitation services to handicapped individuals who, as a result thereof, can achieve such ability of independent living as to dispense with the need for expensive institutional care or largely dispense with the need of an attendant at home; to assist in the establishment of public and private nonprofit workshops and rehabilitation facilities; and for other purposes."

This bill takes the emphasis off the physical and vocational aspects of rehabilitation. If the bill becomes a law, a great deal of government attention will undoubtedly be given to the area of recreational therapy as a force in social rehabilitation.

Regional hearings are being held in eight parts of the United States and at each one of these meetings the National Recreation Association has been asked to present what it feels are the unmet needs of the chronically ill and handicapped individuals. I also represent the Association as a member of a small committee, headed by Rep. Elliott, whose function is to determine unmet needs and in what way the government can assist in meeting these needs.

✦ In November, Elliott Cohen traveled through the Northwest, giving a series of workshops under the auspices of state and community agencies and the Veterans Administration. Next month, he will have an interesting report for you about recreation for the ill and handicapped about them.

✦ As a result of the pioneering work the NRA Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped has

done in eleven states in its nursing home projects, the Division of the Aged, United States Department of Public Health, Washington, D. C., is working closely with the Service to determine the best method by which states can include recreation as a basic standard for all nursing homes in all states. The end result of this is probably a few years off, but it actually means that not hundreds, but thousands of positions, in this field will open up. There are twenty-five thousand nursing homes over the country.

✦ The Consulting Service now has fourteen on its staff and has just engaged a research director. He is Dr. Lawrence Podell, a professor in the sociology department at the College of the City of New York, who has had two books published and has served as research director for twenty-two varied projects.

✦ Elliott Cohen, project director of the NRA Consulting Service study and demonstration of the importance of recreation in sheltered workshops, has, along with his staff, already communicated with over one hundred workshops. More than sixty have been visited. The next step is to study at least one half dozen in depth and work out plans for demonstration projects in these.

✦ The Consulting Service has sent letters to sixteen hundred outstanding community recreation executives asking if they service the mentally or physically handicapped. Of the respondents, 246 serviced handicapped persons. Apparently none of the 246 offered well-rounded, yearly programs. On the strength of this information, and with the help of the Children's Bureau, United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the Consulting Service plans to study exactly what is being done for the handicapped child by community recreation services. It has also been developing programs at the state level in welfare homes which, up to now, provided no activity whatsoever for any of their residents.

✦ I hope that some of you will be able to come to the institute jointly sponsored by the NRA Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped and the School of Education, New York University, January 20-22. The institute has two themes: "Recreation—A Dynamic Force in Rehabilitation" and "The Creative Use of the Leisure Time of the Ill and Handicapped," and will have an outstanding group of nationally known speakers, most of whom are well-known authors. Experts will conduct workshops offering new and different ideas in the uses of drama, music, literature, art, and the like. For further information, write the NRA Consulting Service, 8 West 8th St., New York 11.

✦ The facts presented below are taken from the report of a research project, "Organization of Personal Health Services in Homes for the Aged," conducted by Franz Goldmann, MD and Neva R. Deardorff, PhD. The report is based on replies of seventy Jewish homes for the aged, to detailed questionnaires sent out in 1957, and on additional information subsequently obtained through correspondence and visits to a few institutions.

Persons skilled in recreation work are reported to be employed by twenty-nine homes and include at least twenty-four full-time and fifteen part-time workers. In addition, volunteer workers are active in fifty-two homes. The number of employed recreation workers is equal to one or more full-time persons per one hundred beds in three of the twenty-nine homes and less in all others. It is two-tenths in the four largest homes, each of which employs full-time workers. Volunteer workers vary widely in number, the range being three-fifths to forty-seven per hundred beds. #

✦ May I emphasize more strongly than ever, that, with our field mushrooming as it is, the National Association of Recreation Therapists, the ARS Hospital Section, and the AAHPER Recreational Therapy Section must become one so that we stand united. One recreation philosophy must be adopted, acceptable to all; our job descriptions must be uniform; and our training must be similar and geared to the realities of the medical setting. #

MRS. HILL is director, National Recreation Association Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.

THE 1959 NATIONAL INSTITUTE IN RECREATION ADMINISTRATION

W. C. Sutherland

Planning Recreation Facilities

Some 115 recreation and park executives and planners attended the 1959 National Institute in Recreation Administration, held September 24-25, in Chicago. They represented all the National Recreation Association field districts, thirty-five states, and Canada. The delegates came from small communities from coast to coast, with populations from 5,000 to 10,000, and from such large cities and counties as Los Angeles City and County, California; Buffalo, New York; Birmingham, Alabama; Louisville, Kentucky; Minneapolis, Minnesota; St. Louis, Missouri; and Westchester County, New York.

Over ninety percent of the delegates have bachelor's degrees and over forty-five percent have done graduate work. Thirty-three percent had their master's degrees or better. The age range was from twenty-three to sixty-four, with an average of thirty-eight. Their experience ranged from one to forty years, with an average of thirteen.

This pattern is similar to preceding Institutes, and each year there has been a rather substantial waiting list. The Institute quota has been established and is restricted to one hundred executives, not including committee members, instructional staff, and consultants.

The administration building of the Chicago Park District, where the 1959 Institute was held, is a beautiful four-story structure overlooking Soldiers Field. The spacious lobby was the scene of special planning exhibits prepared especially for the Institute by the Chicago Park District staff. These included panel display boards with floral decorations, showing artists' drawings, photographs, plans, and designs of various types of recreation facilities. In addition to these splendid facilities, the Chicago Park District made available their engineers, architects, landscape specialists, legal, and financial experts. These people carefully prepared manuscripts and presented them to the Institute delegates.

The second day included workshop sessions in the morning and an instruction tour in the afternoon. Special topics included Orientation for Parks and Recreation Planning, Comprehensive Planning for Parks and Recreation, Trends in Space Standards, Landscape Design and Site Planning, Architectural and Engineering Services, New Concepts in the Design of Recreation Buildings, Legal Aspects of Park and Recreation Planning, Public Relations Aspects of Park and Recreation Planning.

The national Institute is a highly concentrated two-day program, built around a single vital subject, so that a limited number of recreation executives may deal with these in depth and explore them thoroughly and comprehensively. The Institute has been established because of an increasingly expressed need, by a large number of executives.

MR. SUTHERLAND is director of the NRA Recreation Personnel Service and secretary of the National Advisory Committee on the Recruitment, Training, and Placement of Recreation Personnel.

Various themes and subjects have been suggested by the executives themselves and the Institutes to date have dealt with the subjects requested by the largest number of executives. Those listed for the future are subject to change depending upon each year's demand. Some now under consideration include: Personnel Administration, Budget and Finance, Leadership and Human Relations, Visual Resources, Office Management and Equipment.



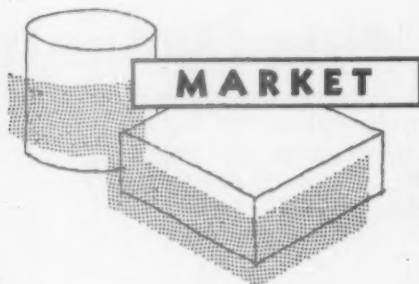
Members of the committee that planned and conducted the Fourth National Institute in Recreation Administration are, from left to right, Frank Evans, Maplewood, N.J.; William Lederer, Greenburgh, N.Y.; Daniel L. Flaherty, Chicago Park District; Al Cukierski, Garden City, N.Y.; W. C. Sutherland; and John Dalenberg, Chicago Park District. Two missing members: Sal Prezioso, Westchester County, N. Y., and O. C. (Terry) Rose, Chicago Park District.

The Institute is planned and conducted by an Institute Committee of the National Recreation Association's National Advisory Committee on Recruitment, Training, and Placement. It is held in conjunction with the National Recreation Congress and housed in the best facilities available. To date, Institutes have been held in hotel ballrooms, a municipal center, a mayor's large conference room, and the last, in the famous Administration Building of the Chicago Park District.

As far as possible, outstanding specialists are engaged both from outside and inside the recreation movement. For instance, at the Institute on Communications and Public Relations, the faculty was drawn entirely from outside the park and recreation field. The instructors included top men in this field of specialization from General Motors, American Telephone & Telegraph, the National Publicity Council, and a private public relations firm.

Institute reports are available, depending upon the nature of the Institute and the material developed by various instructors. The report of the Third National Institute is available in book form under the title *Communications and Public Relations—How to Make the Most of Them*. If there is an immediate demand for a report on the recent Institute dealing with planning, a special publication will be considered.

The popularity, to date, of the Institute—now in its fifth year—indicates that recreation and park executives want to keep up with new developments and continue their preparation as the scope of administrative responsibilities increases. Obviously, there is a need and a place for the Institute type of training. #



NEWS

For further information regarding any of these products, write directly to the manufacturer. Please mention that you saw it in RECREATION.

Jean Wachtel

Three for Winter

New indoor games and new variations of old ones are at a premium during the cold winter months. Below follow three variations or new versions of old standbys.

Almost exclusively an outdoor game up to the present, hopscotch can now come indoors, thanks to Hopscotch, Inc., which has introduced a heavy-gauge vinyl panel, seven feet long and thirty-three inches wide, with the game markings imprinted thereon. Skid-resistant, the vinyl can be placed on any floor just about anywhere, including outdoors, where pavements may not be marked up. A set of colored, nontoxic plastic discs is included with the panel. For complete details, write Hopscotch, Inc., 101 Park Avenue, New York 17.



Feeling strongly that the game of jacks was suffering from lack of rules, standardization of ball size, and too many variations, Leo Milan developed Mat Jacks after several years' experience in physical education and recreation. The mat performs the following functions: 1) encloses the playing area; 2) keeps participants off rough, unclean surfaces; 3) ensures a true-even ball bounce; 4) allows players

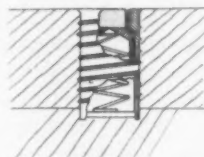
to pick up jacks easily (mat does not wrinkle); 5) permits players to kneel or sit on the same surface while playing. The center circle is 26" in diameter, the smaller outer circles are three inches, printed on the mat, which can be easily folded for storage. Outlined in the rule book accompanying the game are rules for regular jacks, recreation arithmetic games, and rules and regulations for advanced player competition. A pocket on the mat itself contains the rule book, ball and jacks, pencil and score pad. For detailed information, write Recreational Facilities Corporation, 1222 Ogden Street, Denver, Colorado.

A new athletic device called Jump Ball has been devised to develop a basketball player's ability in jumping and grabbing rebounds, improve his timing and coordination during action in the air, and strengthen his forearms, wrists, and hands. Though a basketball device, its uses don't have to be entirely limited to improving that game, but could be an all-round physical fitness improver. Jump Ball is a basketball-like sphere suspended overhead from a special response arm. Height of the ball is easily adjusted by coach or trainer just within the player's jumping reach. A special hydraulic-spring



mechanism in the response arm provides enough resistance so the player must grab the ball with both hands; when released, the ball snaps back. The device is equipped with a built-in calibrated scale to permit settings, at one-inch intervals, for any height. In this manner, each player's progress can be checked and recorded. Requests for further information, direct orders, and inquiries from dealers should be sent to Maldeman-Homme Mfg. Company, 2580 University Avenue, St. Paul 14, Minnesota.

• As of December 1, 1959, the Califone Corporation, having become a subsidiary of the Rheem Manufacturing Company, will be known as the Rheem Califone Corporation. Califone produces phonographs, sound systems, and language laboratories. Rheem manufactures steel and fibre shipping containers, semiconductors, and other electronics equipment; automatic storage water heaters; heating and air conditioning equipment; bathroom fixtures; food processing and handling equipment; and automotive parts. This amalgamation of two companies is a double-barreled boon to recreation people, for both make products usable in many aspects of recreation and park work.



Top View

• A new floor anchor said by the Porter people to be superior in performance and appearance to old-style floor plates, is now being marketed for gymnasium equipment

installations. Measuring less than an inch in diameter at floor level, the new Porter Floor Anchor is easily installed in wood, concrete, or tile floors. In wood floors, precision-machined threads form a single "super screw," with many times the holding power of conventional floor-plate screws. In concrete or tile, the new anchor comes equipped with a special expansion anchor permanently crimped into its base that gives a permanent bond to concrete. No special tools are required for either type of installation. A spring-loaded closure keeps out dirt and helps eliminate maintenance problems. A conversion kit is also available to adapt old Porter equipment for use with the new Porter anchor. For additional information, write Dept. KP-21, Porter Athletic Equipment Company, Schiller Park, Illinois.

• A secret-formula vinyl spray, designed to refurbish upholstery and drapery fabrics, does not change the texture of the material, and also adds water repellency and retards soiling. Lasticolor is available in three different formulas to assure effective application to a wide variety of materials, dries for use in fifteen minutes. Treated surfaces remain soft and pliable; colors will not run or fade. For complete details, write Taussig Paint Sales Company, Old York Road and Township Line, Jenkintown, Pennsylvania.

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Magazine Articles

ADULT LEADERSHIP, October 1959.

Is Adult Education Ready for Our Oldsters? *Elsie Culver.*

November 1959.

Town and Country Talent Show, *John W. Churchill.*

ARCHERS MAGAZINE, October 1959.

Suggestions for the Establishment and Maintenance of an Archery Club, *Lawrence E. Briggs.*

Custom Arrows, *H. W. Shepard.*

That Overnight Camp, *Francis E. Sell.*

NEA JOURNAL, September 1959.

Culture and the Delinquent, *William C. Kvaraceus.*

PARENTS, November 1959.

A Code for Teen-Agers, *Ruth Carson.*

Play—A Safety Valve for Feeling, *Ruth E. Hartley, PhD.*

Youth Group Achievement Awards.

RECREATION FOR THE ILL AND THE HANDICAPPED, October 1959.

Mental Illness and Recreation, *Steve Chiovato.*

Family Recreation Day, *Fred Humphrey.*

The Use of Recreation in the Treatment of the Mentally Ill, *Thomas J. Clark and Samuel B. Schiff, MD.*

Recordings

BAB BALLADS (read by Stanley Holloway) and CAUTIONARY TALES (read by Joyce Grenfell). Caedmon Publishing, 277 5th Ave., New York 16. (TC 1104, 12", 33 1/3), \$5.98.

FABLE FOREST. Playhouse Records, 60 Fremont Pl., Los Angeles 5. (Playhouse 202, 12", 33 1/3), \$4.95.

OUR SINGING HERITAGE, Vol. III, folk songs collected and sung by Frank Warner. Elektra Records, 116 W. 14th St., New York 11. (Elektra 153, 12", 33 1/3), \$4.98.

PLAYER PIANO GEMS, Vol. I. Duff Records, P. O. Box 176, Palisades Park, N. J. (LP 4001, 12", 33 1/3), \$3.98.

SIXTY YEARS OF MUSIC AMERICA LOVES BEST. RCA Victor, 155 E. 24th St., New York 10. (LM 6074, 12", 33 1/3), \$4.98.

A YULETIDE SONG FEST. RCA Victor, 155 E. 24th St., New York 10. (LM and LSC 2350, 12", 33 1/3), monaural, \$4.98; stereo, \$5.98.

Books & Pamphlets

Received

Holidays

CHRISTMAS CUSTOMS AROUND THE WORLD, Herbert H. Wernecke. Westminster Press, Witherspoon Bldg., Philadelphia 7. Pp. 188. \$3.50.

CHRISTMAS MOUSE, THE, Elisabeth Wenning. Henry Holt, 383 Madison Ave., New York 17. Unpag. \$2.95.

FIRST BOOK OF BELLS, THE, Helen Jill Fletcher. Franklin Watts, 575 Lexington Ave., New York 22. Pp. 69. \$1.95.

FIRST NOEL, THE. Golden Press, 630 5th Ave., New York 20. Unpag. \$1.95.

MAN IN THE RED FLANNEL SUIT, THE, Robert Haitmann. Golden Press, 630 5th Ave., New York 20. Unpag. \$1.00.

THANKSGIVING IS FOR WHAT WE HAVE, Bettina Peterson. Ives Washburn, 119 W. 40th St., New York 18. Pp. 55. \$2.50.

YEAR OF THE SECOND CHRISTMAS, THE, Eth Clifford. Bobbs-Merrill, 1720 E. 38th St., Indianapolis 6. Unpag. \$2.95.

Science

ADVENTURES IN CHEMISTRY, Nathan Feifer. Sentinel Books, 112 E. 19th St., New York 3. Pp. 128. Paper, \$1.00.

BOOK OF EXPERIMENTS, THE, Leonard DeVries. Macmillan Co., 60 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 121. \$3.00.

DISCOVERING THE HEAVENS, I. O. Evans. Roy Publishers, 30 E. 74th St., New York 21. Pp. 208. \$3.00.

FUN WITH THE SUN, D. S. Halacy, Jr. Macmillan, 60 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 112. \$2.75.

HOT & COLD, Irving Adler. John Day, 62 W. 45th St., New York 36. Pp. 128. \$3.00.

HOW TO USE YOUR TELESCOPE. Edmund Scientific Co., 101 E. Gloucester Pike, Barrington, N.J. Unpag. \$6.00.

INSTRUCTIONS TO YOUNG ORNITHOLOGISTS, J. D. Macdonald. Sports Illustrated, P. O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 127. \$3.75.

MINERALOGY (5th ed.), Edward Henry Kraus, Walter Fred Hunt and Lewis Stephen Ramsdell. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 686. \$9.00.

MODERN SLIDE RULE, THE, Stefan Rudolf. William-Frederick Press, 391 E. 149th St., New York 55. Pp. 70. Paper, \$5.00.

ROCKETS AND SATELLITES WORK LIKE THIS, John W. R. Taylor. Roy Publishers, 30 E. 74th St., New York. Pp. 71. \$2.75.

SCIENCE AND RESOURCES: Prospects and Implications of Technological Advance, Henry Jarrett, Editor. Resources for the Future, 1145 19th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Pp. 250. \$5.00.

SUN, THE, Karl Kiepenheuer. University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor. Pp. 160. \$5.00.

WORDS OF SCIENCE AND THE HISTORY BEHIND THEM, Isaac Asimov. Houghton Mifflin, 2 Park St., Boston 7. Pp. 266. \$5.00.

YOUNG SCIENTIST TAKES A WALK, George Barr. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 160. \$3.00.

Sports. Physical Education

ADVENTURE CYCLING, Ronald English. Sports Illustrated, P. O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 167. \$3.50.

ADVENTURE IS UNDERGROUND, William R. Halliday. Harper & Bros., 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Pp. 206. \$4.50.

AMATEUR ROLLER SKATER'S HANDBOOK, THE (3rd ed.). Sports Illustrated, P. O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 230. Paper, \$1.50 (loose-leaf, \$3.50).

ANSWERS TO HEALTH QUESTIONS IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION. AAHPER, 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Pp. 22. \$5.00.

APPLICATION OF MEASUREMENT TO HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION (3rd ed.), H. Harrison Clarke. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. Pp. 528. \$6.95.

AQUATICS GUIDE July 1959-July 1961, Iris E. Andrews, Editor. AAHPER, 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Pp. 144. \$7.50.

ATHLETICS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS, Joseph Edmundson and Charles R. E. Burnup. Sports Illustrated, P. O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 136. \$3.00.

BONNIE PRUDDEN'S FITNESS BOOK, Bonnie Prudden and Dorothy Stull. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 94. \$2.95.

CAPTAIN COUSTEAU'S UNDERWATER TREASURY, J. Y. Cousteau and James Dugan. Harper & Brothers, 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Pp. 415. \$5.95.

COACHING PATTERN PLAY BASKETBALL, Bob Vanatta. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. Pp. 218. \$4.95.

COMPLETE BOOK OF GYMNASTICS, Newton C. Loken and Robert J. Willoughby. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. Pp. 212. \$7.95.

COMPLETE BOOK OF WATER SKIING, THE, Robert Scharif, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 210 Madison Ave., New York 16. Pp. 192. \$4.50.

COMPLETE BOOK OF WINNING FOOTBALL DRILLS, George H. Allen. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. Pp. 570. \$7.50.

COUNSELING IN THE PHYSICAL EDUCATION PROGRAM, Rosalind Cassidy. Appleton-Century-Crofts, 35 W. 32nd St., New York 1. Pp. 156. Paper, \$1.35.

DEFENSIVE BASKETBALL, Frank McGuire. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. Pp. 268. \$4.95.

GUIDE TO NATURAL BOWLING, Victor Kalman. Petmabooks, 630 5th Ave., New York 20. Pp. 130. \$3.35.

GYMNASTICS AND TUMBLING, Hartley D. Price, Charles Keeney, Joseph Giallombardo, and Chester W. Phillips. U.S. Naval Institute, Annapolis, Md. Pp. 414. \$4.50.

HEALTH STATISTICS: Impairments by Type, Sex, and Age (July 1957-June 1958). Supt. of Documents, U.S. Gov't. Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Pp. 28. \$2.25.

HIGH WORLDS OF THE MOUNTAIN CLIMBER, Bob and Ira Spring with Harvey Manning. Superior Publishing, P. O. Box 2190, Seattle 11, Wash. Pp. 142. \$10.00.

HOW TO HUNT DEER AND SMALL GAME, Luther A. Anderson. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 140. \$3.50.

HOW TO STAR IN FOOTBALL. Sports Illustrated, P. O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 64. \$3.35.

NEW LOOK AT YMCA PHYSICAL EDUCATION, Richard E. Hamlin. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7. Pp. 219. \$5.00.

OFFICIAL BASKETBALL RULES FOR GIRLS AND WOMEN, Sept. 1959-1960 (reprint). AAHPER, 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Pp. 44. \$2.25.

OLYMPIC HOPE, THE, Knud Lundberg. Sports Illustrated, P. O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 171. \$3.75.

SKIING WITH PFEIFFER, J. Douglas Pfeiffer. Box 918, Big Bear Lake, Calif. Pp. 96. Spiral-bound, \$4.95.

SOCIAL CHANGES AND SPORTS. AAHPER, 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Pp. 122. Paper, \$2.00.

TACKLE TABLE TENNIS THIS WAY. Sports Illustrated, Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 127. \$3.25.

VOLLEYBALL GUIDE July 1959-July 1961, Martha Verda, Editor. AAHPER, 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Pp. 128. Paper, \$7.50.

WATER POLO, Bela Rajki. Pitman, 2 W. 45th St., New York 36. Pp. 119. \$7.50.

WEIGHT TRAINING FOR FOOTBALL, Elvan George and Ralph Evans. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. Pp. 159. \$4.95.

WINTER SPORTS & OUTING ACTIVITIES GUIDE July 1959-July 1961, Mary Pieroth, Editor. AAHPER, 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Pp. 128. \$7.50.

NEW



PUBLICATIONS

Covering the Leisure-time Field

Christmas Holidays Around the World, John B. Ray. Comet Press, 200 Varick Street, New York. Pp. 69. \$2.50.

It is Christmas around the world, this month, birthday of the Prince of Peace, and there is no holiday nearer to the hearts of adults and children in the Christian world. Celebrations manifest themselves in different ways in different lands, and perhaps you'll want to make recognition of this, in some way, in your own Christmas program.

If you do, you'll want to refer to this book, so carefully prepared through endless research. It is delightful reading and even if you don't use it in your season's festivities, you'll want to give it to some young person who is enchanted with this season or to some recreation student or program leader. Its few illustrations add little but with its colorful "word pictures," it manages very well.

Play-Party in Indiana, The, Leah Jackson Wolford. Indiana Historical Society, 408 State Library and Historical Building, Indianapolis. Pp. 326. Illustrated. \$3.00.

This book has had an interesting history. It was prepared originally as a master's thesis for Chicago University, in 1915, printed in 1916 by the state when Indiana celebrated its centennial, went out of print in 1918, was reprinted by the State Historical Bureau in 1938, and went out of print again in 1948, after which time it became a collector's item.

As a study of recreation life in our country more than a century ago, it gives a lively and fascinating picture of the social life before automobiles, hard-surfaced roads, and more sophisticated tastes changed its pattern. Those interested in singing and play-party games will find fascinating variations of old favorites, both circle and line variations, as well as comments on their historic background.

The serious student of recreation and American life, the librarian, the collector of background material, as well as

the recreation leader will find this book a well-written, fascinating bit of Americana.

The profession lost a potentially very important historian and commentator when the author died at twenty-six in 1918.

Creative Discussion, Rupert Cortright and George L. Hinds. The Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York. Pp. 303. \$6.00.

This is a very interesting book dealing with all types of discussion situations. The authors stress the need to participate creatively in all discussion situations, highlighting the concepts and techniques that aid in realizing this aim.

The more common errors of speech making are covered, with an emphasis on how a speaker can achieve creative precision in meaning and how the listener can participate to make a speech more successful. In an era when increasing complexity and specialization have placed increasing importance on communication and discussion, this book could be a very valuable assist to all kinds of people, including recreation executives and supervisors. —W. C. Sutherland, Director, NRA Recreation Personnel Service.

Blueprint for Teen-Age Living, William C. Menninger, M.D. et al. Sterling Publishing, 419 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. Pp. 224. \$2.95.

This excellent book to help teen-agers with the difficult business of growing up, by one of the famous Menninger brothers of the Menninger Foundation in Topeka, Kansas, can be of great benefit for adult readers as well. Do you, for instance, know what it is to grow up emotionally? Are you mature or one of those people who will remain forever adolescent? Interesting, and not too widely known, facts about alcohol and narcotics are included. This is a good source book for groups of teen-agers and their leaders, should lead to some rewarding discussions.

Changing Concepts and Practices in Psychiatric Occupational Therapy, Wilma L. West, MW, OTR, Editor. American Occupational Therapy Association, 250 West 57th Street, New York 19. Pp. 248. \$1.50.

Five years ago, the American Occupational Therapy Association received a grant from the National Institute for Mental Health to conduct a study to "maximize the educational and clinical contributions of occupational therapy to the total treatment program for psychiatric patients." This study has since become known as the Allenberry Conference. The present volume is a detailed account of findings, including a review of psychiatric treatment techniques, functions of occupational therapy in psychiatry and their preparation.

Of interest to recreation personnel is the section on "Use of Activities." Of the fifty-three hospitals mentioned, which have recreation programs, twelve are administered by an occupational therapy department, seventeen are independent recreation departments, three are jointly administered, and twelve are part of rehabilitation departments. Ten hospitals feel occupational therapy should be responsible for recreation, eighteen suggest autonomy, twenty-five feel it should be in a coordinated or combined structure.

The book offers considerable information on the use of self as a therapeutic tool, group dynamics, and the creation of a therapeutic milieu. It covers future trends in psychiatric occupational therapy, including plans for strengthening educational preparation. All recreation personnel in psychiatric hospitals should read this volume, as it will undoubtedly be used for a considerable time as a standard reference.

Recreation in Total Rehabilitation, J. L. Rathbone, PhD, and Carol C. Lucas, EdD. Charles C. Thomas, 301 East Lawrence Avenue, Springfield, Illinois. Pp. 398. \$9.00.

This long-awaited, comprehensive treatise, by two well-known leaders, is the first real attempt to provide a text for the field of rehabilitative recreation. The book is divided into three sections: Chapters One through Three deal with the philosophy of recreation for the ill and handicapped. Chapters Four to Eight concern medical indications and limitations for various patients in recreation activities. Chapters Nine through Sixteen discuss the various activity media and describe thousands of useful activities in detail. A book like this is a must for all personnel.

(Continued on next page)

New Publications

(Continued from preceding page)

Psychiatric Architecture, Charles E. Goshen, MD, Editor. American Psychiatric Association, 1700 18th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. Pp. 156. \$10.50.

In recent years it has become apparent that specialized facilities are necessary in the treatment of psychiatric patients, and must lend themselves to the treatment of the patient. *Psychiatric Architecture* is a comprehensive report of an American Psychiatric Association study project begun in 1952.

Throughout the book are references to recreation activity areas. Considerable space is devoted to recreation facilities and profuse illustrations cover both outdoor and indoor areas, including hospital facilities in Europe and Asia. A fine section deals with the historical aspect of the subject, and a wonderful section with current concepts in treatment. Recreation personnel will not be surprised that a great portion of the book concerns recreation and its role with patients.

Rehabilitation Center Planning, F. C. Salmon, AIA and C. F. Salmon, AIA. Pennsylvania State University Press, University Park, Pennsylvania. Pp. 164 (plus 26-page supplement). \$12.50.

The authors are architects who have joined their knowledge and talents with those of a distinguished group of individuals in the rehabilitation field to produce this long-needed book. Its pages are crammed with practical drawings, designs, and diagrams for planning rehabilitation facilities, children's playrooms, and adult activity areas. Consideration is given esthetic aspects of center buildings, even to a discussion of music and art as they affect patient attitudes. With thoughtful application,

much of the material here is applicable not only to rehabilitation centers but also to other institutions servicing the ill and handicapped.

Teachers' Dance Handbook (No. 7-Kindergarten to Sixth Year), Olga Kulbitsky and Frank Kaltman. Folkraft, 1159 Broad Street, Newark 2, New Jersey. Pp. 342, illustrated. \$6.50.

How many times have you wished for a book on how to teach dancing, based on a natural progression of physical skills and the child's interests and experiences? When a book does this and, at the same time, provides an integrated folk-dance program, presented with clarity and economy of words, tune and action for each dance clearly given, it is a real find.

If you have wanted to give your dance program continuity, instead of letting it be a haphazard, off-and on affair, this book is the answer. It has already been accepted as a text by some three hundred teachers colleges, an indication of its sound teaching techniques. It covers, progressively, the simplest song plays and rhythms, followed by play-party games, folk dances, squares, contras, and mixers—from simple individual movement to the more complicated steps with partners and group action. Every effort has been made to keep the ethnic quality of the dances intact and authentic.

Many readers will remember with pleasure the dance sessions led by Miss Kulbitsky and Mr. Kaltman at National Recreation Congresses, and articles they have prepared for RECREATION. Miss Kulbitsky is head of the dance division of the physical education department at Hunter College, New York City, and a member of the NRA Dance Committee. Mr. Kaltman is a lecturer and dance consultant, and producer of Folkraft records.

The Reason for the Pelican, John Ciardi. J. B. Lippincott, East Washington Square, Philadelphia. Pp. 64. \$3.00.

There is imaginative freedom and space for fun between the covers of this slim volume of poetry for children. Nothing is closed up or tightened against pure enjoyment. Readers of all ages will find favorites among Mr. Ciardi's versified inventions. Among our own are: "Rain Sizes," "Prattle," "How to Tell the Top of a Hill," and "The Principal Parts of a Python."

It would be more difficult to pick and choose from the wealth of pictorial interpretation Madeleine Gekiere has given these verses. The lyricism in her sensitive line drawings and their just-right balance on each page bring magic to our encounters with a Three-Toed Gleep, a Saginsack, or a Brobinyak. Sharing these pictures with children and reading the verses aloud should evoke a response of eyes and ears keyed to tightrope tautness.—Elizabeth Culbert, librarian, National Recreation Association.

In case you care . . .

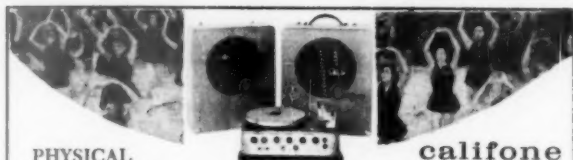
- The first performance of a flea circus took place in 1846 under the august sponsorship of King Louis Philippe of France.
- If you put a morning glory in the closet, it will open the following morning as if it were in the sun, but the second morning it will not open, because it can't be fooled again.

—From *Useless Information* (How to Know More About Less and Less) by Paul Steiner (Citadel Press, \$1.00).

✦ ANNOUNCEMENT ✦

The National Recreation Association will continue its graduate assistance program and will award funds for 1960-61, to qualified individuals who seek graduate assistance in recreation for special work with the ill, handicapped, and the homebound.

Interested readers should write for further information to Mrs. Beatrice H. Hill, Director, Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped, National Recreation Association, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11. Closing date, March 15, 1960.



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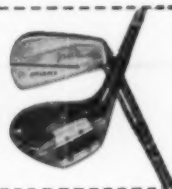
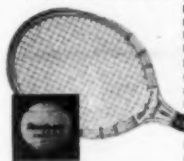
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TENTATIVE

1960 National Recreation Association District Conference Schedule

DISTRICT	DATES	LOCATION	HOTEL
California and Pacific Southwest	February 14-17	San Jose, California	St. Claire
Middle Atlantic	March 23-25	Pocono Manor, Pa.	Pocono Manor Inn
Southwest	March 30-31-Apr. 1-2	Shreveport, La.	Washington Youree and Capt. Shreve Hotels (connected by arcade)
Great Lakes	April 4-8	St. Paul, Minn.	St. Paul
Midwest	April 6-8	Kansas City, Mo.	President
Southeast	April 18-20	Edgewater Park, Miss.	Edgewater Gulf
Pacific Northwest	April 10-13	Sun Valley, Idaho	The Lodge
New England	May 15-18	Swampscott, Mass.	New Ocean House

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